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E. D. BAKER. Z. A. ENOS.
E. D. BAKER AND Z. A. ENOS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
E. D. BAKER has resumed the practice of the law with the intention of paying particular attention to all cases, in which he may be employed.
December 31st, 1847.—ly

MORRIS R. CHEW,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, ILL.,
WILL attend to business in the profession in Shelby and the adjoining counties. Office in the court house. Feb. 13, '46.

CHARLES B. PELTON, M. D.,
DENTIST.—Office 4 doors south of the Post Office. Jan. 1, '46.

Elliott B. Herndon,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SPRINGFIELD, SANGAMON CO., ILLINOIS,
WILL faithfully attend to business which may be entrusted to him in the counties of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.
sept. 10. (Office at the Land Office.)

DAVID LOGAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
(Office opposite the the "State Register" printing office.)
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
sept. 10, 1847.

Josiah McRoberts.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS,
WILL practice in the counties composing the fourth Judicial circuit. He hopes by an assiduous, prompt and faithful discharge of his professional duties to merit a portion of the public patronage.
June 30th, 1846.

WATCHES, clocks, and all kinds of jewelry repaired as good as it can be done in the world—we don't know but a little better.
June 4 J. C. IVES.

Thomas L. Harris.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, PETERSBURG, ILL.,
WILL attend to any legal business in the eighth judicial circuit. All collections and agencies from abroad promptly attended to. Nov. 29, '46.

M. BRAYMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
WILL attend to all professional business in the courts of the United States, and of this State. Office in the State House. June 28, '44.

EDWARD EVEY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, ILL.,
Office in the court house.
Feb. 13, 1846.

W. I. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in the Mayor's office, one door south of Bunns.
Springfield, May 1, 1846.

Z. P. Cabiness, M. D.,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Springfield and its vicinity. Office opposite the State Register Office.
June 18, 1846.

TO VOLUNTEERS!

CAMPBELL & CRANMER,
ATTORNEY'S & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Springfield, Illinois.
HAVING connected themselves with a gentleman in Washington city, have received the papers requisite for the recovery of the claims of volunteers and their representatives for services rendered in the war with Mexico.
Mr. Cranmer has been duly appointed Commissioner by the Gov. of the State of Ohio for the administering of oaths and taking acknowledgment of all written instruments to be used in any of the courts of that State or otherwise. The duties pertaining to his office will be promptly attended to.
Office East side of the Public Square, 2d story, over Thos. Lewis' Store.
They refer to Hon. S. H. TREAT, } Springfield, Ill.
" S. A. DOUGLASS,
His Excellency, AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH,
Mr. JAMES L. LAMB,
" CHAS. R. HURST,
" JNO. ADDISON,
" WM. B. FONDY,
Major T. L. HARRIS, } Menard Co.
[July 2.] Dr. G. ROGERS,

KERSEY H. FELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND LAND AGENT,
BLOOMINGTON, MCLEAN CO., ILL.
WILL give his personal attention to all collections which may be entrusted to his charge, in the counties of McLean, De Witt, Macon, Logan, Tazewell, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston and Champaign; and will, either personally or by agent, attend to all claims in any other county in the state, when desired.
Particular attention will be given to the paying of taxes, making sales of real estate, and all business pertaining to a GENERAL WESTERN LAND AGENCY.
REFERENCES:
Stephen T. Logan, esq., } Springfield, Illinois.
Geo. D. Lowry,
Benj. F. James, esq., Tremont, "
Dr. Sam'l. Underhill, La Salle Co., "
Giles Spring, } Chicago, "
John P. Chapin,
Archibald Williams, Quincy, "
Hampstead & Washburn, Galena, "
David A. Smith, Jacksonville, "
Hon. Sidney Breese, U. S. Senate.
M. S. Gilman, esq., } St. Louis.
John S. Thompson,
Justice Right, } Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edgar Conkling,
A. Paul, Wheeling, Va.
Messrs. Davis, Stephenson, & Co., } Philadelphia.
John W. Reed,
Willis Hall, esq., New York.
Alvin Rogers, } Boston, Mass.
C. S. Magoun,
C. S. Sampson, New Orleans.
Daniel Holt, Mobile.
Messrs. Duval & Keighler, Baltimore, Md.
nov. 6, 1847.—tf

B. S. PRETTYMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PEKIN, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.,
WILL attend to all legal business entrusted to his care, in any part of Illinois, in either circuit or supreme courts, and all land agencies, &c.
REFERENCES:
Hon. S. H. Treat, Judge S. C., Springfield, Ill.
" Thos. Ford, Ex Gov., "
" A. Lincoln, M. C., "
" Jas. A. McDougall, Chicago.
Wm. E. Crawford, esq., No. 270, north 7th street, Philadelphia.
John W. Walker, esq., Baltimore, Md.
February 19, '47.

C. FERDINAND KUCHLER.
GERMAN HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of the city and surrounding county. Dr. K. has had several years experience in an extensive Homoeopathic hospital in Berlin, Prusia.
Homoeopathy offers to the invalid, suffering from long standing chronic affections, most decided advantages over the practice of the old school, and such sufferers are invited to try its renovating powers for the renewal of their health.
Office at S. R. Wiley's, Dr. Gray's former residence.

Albert T. Bledsoe,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office over Post Office, Springfield, Ill.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
BIRCHALL & GOUDY,
HAVING purchased the stock of drugs and medicines recently owned by Dr. Merryman, on the west side of the square, and having amply replenished the same, now offer at the same place, a stock of fresh *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Snuff, etc. etc.*
☞ Physicians, Merchants, and others are invited to call, and see if they are not pleased. June 18

JOHN W. CLARK. A. O. EDWARDS.
CLARK AND EDWARDS,
COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.
No. 23, Front Street, (Up Stairs,) St. Louis, Mo.
Refer to Berthold, Ewing & Co., St. Louis.
Rasin, Cabanne, & Co., "
Small & McGill, New Orleans,
Price & Frost, "
May 21. Hawley, Edwards, & Cook, Springfield, Ill

FRESH COVE OYSTERS.—Just received from Baltimore, and for sale by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

100,000 RIBBED and split Percussion caps, of the best quality. No mistake, "sure pop." [dec 17] CHATTERTON & BRO.

ZANTE CURRANTS—Fresh, and for sale by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

Poetry.

All's Well that Ends well.

A friend of mine was married to a scold,
To me he came and his troubles told.
Said he 'she's like a woman raving mad'
'Alas!' said I, 'my friend, that's very bad.'
'No, not so bad,' said he 'for with her true,
I had both house and land, and money, too.'
'That was all well' said I.
'Not so well,' said he:
For I and her own brother
Went to law with one another;
I was cast; the suit was lost,
'That was bad,' said I.
'No, not so bad,' said he:
'For we agreed that he the house should keep,
And give to me fourscore of Yorkshire sheep,
All fat, and fair, and fine they were to be.'
'Well then,' said I, 'that was well for thee.'
'No, not so well,' said he,
'For when the sheep I got,
They ev'ry one died with the rot.
That was bad,' said I.
'No, not so bad,' said he;
'For I had thought to scrape the fat,
And keep it in an oaken vat,
Then into tallow melt for winter store.'
'Why then,' said I, 'that's better than before.'
'No, not so well,' said he;
'For having got a clumsy fellow
To scrape the fat and make the tallow,
Into the melting fat the fire catches,
And, like brimstone matches,
Burnt my house to ashes.'
'That was bad,' said I.
'No, not so bad,' said he;
'For what is best,
My scolding wife is gone among the rest.'

☞ The Indianapolis Sentinel has the following, written by "one of the Negatives" that voted against the adjournment of the legislature on account of the breaking out of small pox:

To the Indianapolis Small-Pox.

Thou blotched and loathsome curse! War's dreaded
Fears—and famine's gaunt and supplicating cry—
And fever's burning anguish,—and the apoplexy's
Shock, are nought compared with thee! From thee,
Affrighted, rush the multitude of men; and
E'en State Councils at thy bidding break and
Run. Law's supreme source, and Legislative
Power is woman's weakness in thy sight. Thou
Canst shake the heart of mighty Senates,
And the congregated wisdom of the land
Is scattered at thy breath. Thou hast
Alarmed the heels e'en from the Senate's seat
Given their tattered coat tails to the wind;
And with the vast velocity of fear, they
Have outstripped the speed of railroad cars,
And frost and mud have been like cob-web
Barriers to their brave retreat! Avaunt!
Fell devil! from our peaceful town, and
LET THE LEGISLATURE ALL COME BACK!
ONE OF THE NEGATIVES.

☞ The following beautiful lines addressed to the Pope, are by Mrs. Butler, (Fanny Kemble):

"It may be that the stone which thou art heaving,
From off thy people's neck shall fall and crush thee;
It may be that the sudden flood shall push thee
From off the rock, whence, prophet-like, believing
In God's great future, thou dost set it free!
Yet heave it, heave it heaven-high, nor fear
To be o'er whelmed in the first wild career
Of those long prisoned-tides of liberty;
That stone which thou hast lifted from the heart
Of a whole nation shall become to thee
A glorious monument, such as no art
E'er piled above a mortal memory:
Falling beneath it, thou shalt have a tomb,
That shall make low the loftiest dome in Rome."

Miscellaneous.

The Yankee Turned Turk.

A correspondent of the Noah's Saturday Times, who lately travelled in Egypt, relates the following amusing incident of Yankee enterprise:

"We soon found ourselves in the desert, traversing seas of sand. The weather was exceedingly pleasant, and the heat not so oppressive as we apprehended. We had an agreeable party, determined to be pleased with our journey, and not to grumble at whatever privations we encountered. Early on the second day, after camping among some ruins, and hearing in the night the howl of a solitary hyena—not a very pleasant sound—we saw at a distance what appeared to be a shanty near a small clump of palm trees. It was rudely constructed of rough boards, with an awkwardly formed door, the whole looking like anything else but Egyptian architecture; but it occurred to me that it might have been thus rudely thrown together as a shelter for *savans* exploring the ruins in the neighborhood in front of the door, a Turk was seated on a bench smoking his pipe. He looked like an *oasis* in the desert. He had on a pair of cotton trousers, sandals, and a turban, with an *attaghan* stuck in a red sash at his side, and against the side of his shanty rested a long gun. As we approached he rose up, placed his hands to his turban, and said in Arabic, '*Bash chalic!*' shook hands with my dragoman and exchanged a salutation with the janizaries, who appeared to know him. His hair, complexion and manner, satisfied me that he was not a musselman. I rode up to him. 'Hallo!'

"Hallo to you!" said he, in good English. The tone and manner in which he spoke created a suspicion that he was one of us. After shaking hands with him, he looked inquisitively at me and said—

"Stranger, moughtn't I have seen you before?"

"Where?"

"Why, in New York."

"I belong there; but where do you come from?"

"I traded in a sloop from Stonington to New York, and I am right sartin that I've seen you often."

"Pray what are you doing here in this barren and isolated spot?"

"I keep this hotel."

"Hotel?"

"Yes, sir—nothing else! It isn't the Astor House; but I entertain man and beast travelling from the Red Sea. They reckon sometimes to stop the night with me, and get a cup of coffee and chicken now and then; and a pipe."

Where will the enterprise of the universal Yankee nation end? In what part of the world will they not be?

"But, my friend, what originally brought you here?"

"I went up to the second cataract on the Nile, to look after a two-horned rhinoceros for June, Titus, Angevine & Co.'s menagerie, but I couldn't get the tarnal creater; they wouldn't sell him for no price. So I resolved to stop here awhile and keep tavern."

"Is there a great deal of travelling on this route?"

"Quite considerable. I reckon this is to be a mighty country yet for trade from India. They bring considerable goods across, and when we get our railroad—"

"Railroad?"

"Sartain, sir. The route has been explored and this is the depot, and I'm to be agent—so Lefftenant Waghorn says; and when we get our locomotive, we shall streak it from Cairo to the Red Sea in six hours. Won't I scare the lions, hyenas, and other varmints away with that are whistle?" So saying, he set up a whistle as loud as a locomotive's, evidently showing that he had been practising.

"Stranger, won't you company stop for breakfast?"

I promised a halt for an hour or two, which was agreed to, and we rolled off our donkeys and fastened our camels. Josh Hudson (for I learned that was his name) brought out a large wooden mortar, into which he emptied some toasted mocha coffee which he pounded fine and boiled in a tin kettle over a charcoal furnace, and served up to us as we sat under the palm trees, with some eggs, quite comfortably. We filled our pipes and looked around upon the barrenness which met our eyes in every direction. At a distance there were some mounds, some broken fragments of marble, here and there remains of tombs and buildings, denoting that at some time it had been a place of note. Josh bustled about and filled the pipes with sweet tobacco.

"Moughtn't you like to buy a mummy?" he inquired.

"Why, do you deal in antiquities, my friend?"

"Occasionally. I've got a mummy, and ibis, and some glass beads, which I tuck from a tomb about a mile off; but the beasts in the neighborhood are troublesome, and I dare not venture often."

"Well, Landlord, what's to pay?"

Josh reckoned up the amount on the tips of his fingers; which came to a Spanish dollar, which we paid with great cheerfulness, and shook hands with him on our departure.

As Dr. Pangloss says in the play, "the human mind naturally looks forward." This enterprising man, no doubt aware that the overland route to India would be established, and that great traffic and commerce would grow out of this new enterprise, was determined to take his position in time; and so commenced squatting on a spot in a central position, to be ready to take advantage of travelling and also the trade in *transitu*, and have a monopoly of his position. "There is stun enough in the neighborhood," said he, "to build a smart hotel, and when I can get hands, I'll surely put it up."

This was once the great highway of nations, when the commerce of India poured its wealth into the Mediterranean; when the gold of Ophir was brought to enrich the coffers of King Solomon; when the whole route was one continuous line of noble cities, flourishing villages, cultivated fields, and enterprising inhabitants, in the midst of which the Nile flowed majestically, as it now does amidst barren sands. This is the vanity of all earthly affairs.

Omnibus Talk between two Boys on the Steps.

'Who's your boss, Ned?'

'Master Whipple.'

'Is he clever?'

'Clever' gorry, I guess you'd think so. If he is not the crossest critter in the 'tarnel world, I'll give up.'

'If he's crosser than ourn, I'll give in. But now Ned, say fairly, did you ever hear of a right down clever school master? out and out clever, no mistake?'

'Why—do—yes—I reckon I have; Tom Corners says his master is reg'lar clever. The boys do just as they like; play acter—catch flies and raise Hob, and he never flogs. I've been coaxin' father to move into that ward—but he won't.' (A solemn pause.) 'Dick, did you ever hear of a school-master's dying? I mean a cross one.'

'No—nor you neither?'

'No—'cause they don't die, never—but our master come plaguy nigh it once—by George, if he only *had.* Last summer he was sick, a few days, and stayed from school; and every body else was sick, so he couldn't get nobody to *keep;* and the usher didn't know how, so we went it one week cny how. We drove three pigs up stairs through the school room—put crackers into the usher's desk, so they would go off the minit he opened it—tied a dead mouse to Susan Tripp's bonnet, so that she screeched herself into fits—upset a bottle of ink all over the school register, and I can't tell what we didn't do. One Saturday, after school, I was sittin' to dinner—father had moved back and was readin' a paper, and I was tellin' Ben what glorious times we was havin', when all of a sudden father speaks up, and says, 'Ah, Dick, here's sad news for you.' 'For me,' says I. 'What's that father?' says I. So with that he read out loud; 'Died yesterday, universally regretted, Mr. Zedekiah Whipple, late Principal of the Pelton School. Funeral this afternoon, from the house of his brother.' Father looked over his spectacles hard at me so I darsent laugh; but as soon as I could get out I streaked it for the mill pond, where a lot on us had agreed to meet—'cause we was plannin' a fight with the Chonkies. As soon as I told 'em the news, they set up a whoorah! and then we all concluded to go to the funeral just for the fun of it. So we fixed ourselves with rope yarns for mornin' weeds and marched off in a body for the house. When we got there, 'twas all still—no carriages or hearse, nor nothin'—we didn't know whether we was too early or too late. So we consulted, and finally agreed that we'd make as though we didn't know he was dead, and I should go to the door and ask after the health of the tarnel old dragon. So up I marched as bold as a sheep, and pulled the bell and thunderation! who should come to the door but Master Whipple himself. I was so dumb-founded somehow, that I blundered right out—'Why—why—we thought you was dead, Master Whipple, and we come to the funeral. With that the boys set up a regular yell, and pulled foot. I legged it arter 'em, like all creation. I ran straight home and searched the newspaper all over, and there wasn't the least sign of such a death in it. It was a hoax of dad's. Now wan't that blamenation cruel? Next week old crossbones came into school again.'

'What did he say to you then, Dick?'

'Say! Why I don't want to say anything particular about that; but some of us did catch it, I reckon. Now, Ned, I want to caution you. If ever you hear of a schoolmaster's dying, don't you believe it—it's all gammon. SCHOOLMASTERS DON'T NEVER DIE.'

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—Yesterday a large number of persons crowded into an Alderman's office in the city, during the hearing of a case of much public interest. The throng became so great that elbows were pushed through the glass window in the front door, and the atmosphere became heavy and unwholesome, from the condensation of carbonic acid gas which was exhaled from a hundred pair of lungs. The officer in attendance was warned repeatedly by the Magistrate to clear the office, but his exertions proved abortive. In a moment of desperation he rushed into the street, and throwing up his hands with well feigned terror, exclaimed, at the top of his voice, "By —— Here comes the elephant!" The prevailing passion in the breasts of the young and old to see that famous animal, caused a general rush of the bystanders into the street, whereupon the cunning minister of the law re-entered the office and shut the door upon the superfluous part of the audience, who concluding that they had satisfactorily seen the elephant, trotted away like so many sheep.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞ The new Custom House at New Orleans will cover an area of 99,000 feet, exceeding by some 30,000 feet, that of the capitol at Washington. It will accommodate the United States court, Post Office, Land Office, Collector's Office, and have many millions of feet of storage. There will be four large hoistways connected with railroad tracks on each story, for the receipt and delivery of goods, the machinery of which will be worked by steam power placed in the upper part of the building. The general business room will be in the centre; and entrances to it from New Levee, Canal and Custom house streets; and after the removal of United States Court, there will be a communication from each front. The whole building will be of the most substantial material and fire proof.

☞ The Queen of England has caused to be forwarded to Capt. Stephen Cormick, of Philadelphia, a magnificent gold medal, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, as a testimonial of the appreciation of Her Majesty's government of his humane efforts in behalf of four British seamen, who had been on a wreck eleven days, and would have perished but for the gallant conduct of Captain Cormick.

IRELAND.—The London correspondent of an American paper writes thus:

The English landlords are probably by this time becoming convinced that they made a mistake in rejoicing at O'Connell's death. While he lived, there was always a power that could give direction to the excitable and fierce spirits of the people, and that amidst all his imperfections, he used this power nobly and to the advantage of England, no less than to that of his own country, seems now to be in a fair way of being demonstrated by the events which have taken place since its exercise has been withdrawn.

State Bank of Indiana.

The Indiana Bank issued a statement of its present condition, on the 20th of last November. In the comparative exhibit of the condition of the bank, on the date above named, with the same period in 1846, the statement shows as follows:

Reduction of capital stock,	$950 00
Increase of discounts,	$20,054 78
Reduction of suspended debt,	$117,531 57
Increase of surplus fund,	$39,881 17
Increase of circulation,	$269,919 00
Increase of specie,	$80,331 99
Increase of means in eastern banks,	$468,875 22
The total resources are set down at	$7,039,324 54
Total liabilities,	$7,039,324 54

NEWSPAPER EXCHANGE.—In one building at Boston, there are now published fourteen papers, issuing from 80 to 100,000 sheets weekly. Sixty-five persons are engaged upon these papers—the labor upon which is estimated at $25,000 per year, and the cost of paper $30,000 more.

WHAT NEXT?—It appears that a young lady, hailing from Philadelphia, has made her appearance in one of the medical lecture rooms in Boston. The medical Journal of that city says:

"Miss Blackwell made her appearance in the lecture room about two weeks ago. She is a pretty little specimen of the feminine gender, registering her age at 26, her tutor, Professor Dickinson, of South Carolina, now Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York University.—She comes into the class with great composure, takes off her bonnet and puts it under the seat, (exposing a fine phrenology,) takes notes constantly, and maintains, throughout, an unchanged countenance. The effect on the class has been good, and great decorum is observed while she is present.—She wrote a capital letter when she applied for admission, and brings recommendations from eminent Physicians of Philadelphia."

Miss Blackwell should confine her practice, when admitted, to diseases of the *heart.* Verily, we are living in a progressive age.

☞ Peter Davidson was the ugliest man in Shropshire. Once at a public ball a beautiful woman, who had been several times pressed to dance and refused, intimated that she should like to dance with Peter. Peter believed she had fallen in love with him, and in a very earnest way asked why she had selected him from the rest of the company. "Because, sir," she said, "my husband desired me to select a partner who could not possibly make him jealous."

ANOTHER BABY AFFAIR.—Matthew Irving, of Hepburn England, has made a small steam engine to rock his child's cradle. The length of the boiler and engine is sixteen inches and a half.

A Terrific Scene at a Menagerie—Escape of the Elephant Columbus.

One of the elephants in Raymond & Waring's extensive menagerie, exhibiting in Philadelphia, turned on his keeper on Wednesday week. We find the following particulars in the Philadelphia papers:

As his keeper, Wm. Kelly, was preparing him for the afternoon performances, and in consequence of being struck, he seized Mr. K. with his trunk and raising him into the air dashed him twice to the ground with the utmost violence, breaking his right leg and thigh, in a most shocking manner, and causing many other very serious injuries. The peculiar cry of the enraged animal, as he seized Mr. Kelly, warned those in the other part of the building of what was going on, and rushing to the quarter where the elephant was kept, they succeeded in snatching the wounded man out of the way, as he was about being seized a third time. The elephant then commenced a regular demolition of every thing within his reach, tearing a number of cages to atoms and hurling their fragments in every direction.

At this time the utmost terror and excitement prevailed. The furious animal, on first coming from his quarters, proceeded round the room as in a search of some one, and then returning, seized with his trunk a large cage, containing two hyenas, a wolf, a jackall, and some twenty monkeys, carried it into the room, and, after whirling it a moment in the air, dashed it into a thousand fragments upon the floor, scattering the animals and killing some of the smaller ones. Some ran away and hid themselves, while others, terror stricken and furious, ran about the room howling hideously. Two elephant dogs were then procured and thrown into the ring. These dogs are used in India to hunt the elephant, and are there trained to avoid his feet and trunk while they actively fly about, attacking him in the most vulnerable parts, and holding him until he can be secured. But on this occasion they were both struck by the elephant and so maimed as to be entirely useless. They were accordingly removed and preparations made for shooting the animal, by order of Mayor Swift, who, having been sent for shortly after the accident to the keeper, immediately proceeded to the scene with a large body of police. A great crowd had by this time assembled around the doors, both on Walnut street and George, and the large police force was hardly sufficient to keep back the crowd, who, despite the danger, seemed anxious to rush in and witness the terrible scene of havoc.

In the meantime the elephant was doing great damage to all the fixtures of the establishment within his reach, tearing down railings, demolishing the arena, and shivering every thing like wood-work to atoms. Herr Drisbach used every effort to intimidate and subdue the animal by his well-known voice, but in vain. A grappling-hook, with a strong rope attached, was thrown into the ring, with the view of catching it in the animal's hide, the thickness of which, however, proved impervious to the assault. Thirty or forty muskets had also been procured, and these were loaded and kept in readiness for use in the event of the animal escaping.

At length a plan was suggested, which proved successful. A strong rope was tied in a running noose in such a position that the elephant, in running at those who placed it in its position, must tread in the noose. This he did, and immediately the persons who had hold of the rope pulled, and succeeded in catching him by one of the fore legs, when a strong force was at once mustered, and efforts made to pull him to the recess at the south-west corner of the building. But the animal, now more furious than ever, ran towards the boxes which descended from the front gallery to the arena, and, in endeavoring to ascend, crushed the steps, &c., to atoms with his immense weight, tearing up the benches on either side of him, and leaving the place a perfect wreck. Finding that it would not sustain his weight, he retreated into the arena, where, after some trouble, a number of large hooks attached to ropes were very adroitly fastened into his ears, and he was then hauled up into the recess before mentioned, where, by the self-possession and courage of Herr Driesbach, he was completely subdued.

Two six pounders were placed, one in front and the other at the back of the menagerie, with a view to shoot the animal should he attempt to make his exit at either point.

A ROMANCE OF WAR.—A French soldier who accompanied the armies of Russia, concealed a small treasure at the entrance of a village near Wilna, with a view of taking it with him on his return.—After the defeat at Moscow he was made prisoner and sent to Siberia, and only recovered his liberty at the end of last year. On reaching Wilna, he remembered his hidden treasure, and after tracing out the spot where he had hidden it, he went to take it away. What was his astonishment to find in the place of his money, a small tin box containing a letter addressed to him, in which a commercial house was mentioned at Nancy, where he might receive the sum buried, at interest, since the year 1812.—The soldier supposed that this was all a hoax; he went, however, to the house pointed out, where he received his capital, with twelve years interest.—With this sum he established a small business at Nancy, which enables him to live comfortably, but he has never been able, though he has taken great pains, to ascertain how his money was taken away and restored to him.—*Scientific Amer.*

Scientific.

A fact of great interest has been proved by the borings for Artesian wells in the suburbs of Paris, namely, that as we go towards the centre of the earth the temperature increases at the rate of about one degree for every fifty feet. That the whole interior portion of the earth, or at least a great part of it, is an igneous ocean of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomenon of volcanoes. The facts connected with the eruptions have been ascertained and placed beyond dispute. How then are they to be accounted for? The theory prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal-beds, is perfectly puerile, and is entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would never afford fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius. We must look higher than this; and I have little doubt that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles, which are constantly in operation in the earth. We know that when certain metals are brought together, powerful electric action is developed, and a light is produced, superior even in effulgence to the splendor of the sun. Now, if a small arrangement produces such results, what may we not expect from the combinations of these immense beds of metal to be found in earth? Here we have the key to all the grand phenomena of volcanic action. An illustration on a small scale may be seen in an instrument called the thermo-electrical battery, made of zinc, bismuth and antimony, packed in a box and varnished. In this, heat is involved below, while the top is cold; and here we have the very case of the volcano, when in the interior a fiery ocean is heaving its surges, while its peak is capped with everlasting snows.—*Prof. Silliman.*

The Toils of a Newspaper.

Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England and every support should be given to newspapers.—The editors of these papers must have a most enormous task. It is not the writing of the leading articles itself, but the obligation to write that article every week whether included or not, in sickness or health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing. The labour is not manifest, nor is it the labour, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were the publication. One week is no sooner, corrected, and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—*Maryatt.*

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—The Florida Whig, of the 4th ult., which gives the particulars of a desperate encounter that occurred in that vicinity on the previous Sunday, between Mr. Michael King, and two Indians. Mr. K. was on the road between St. Joseph and St. Andrews, when two Indians fired their rifles at him; he fled for his life, and when the Indians would get near he would aim his rifle at them, and they would stop. At last, when quite exhausted, he found one of the Indians sixty or seventy yards ahead of the other; he shot at the foremost, but missed him; they then met, knives in hand, and he, King, split the Indian entirely through the jaw; the second stroke, he sent his knife entirely up into the left side of the Indian—the Indian fell back and halloed, the other then near by, took affright and fled. The dead Indian proved to be Joe, the old Indian chief. King was shot through the jacket on his back, but the ball missed his body; he was cut with a knife in three places, not seriously.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The question "why printers do not succeed so well in business as brewers," was thus answered. "Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have a stomach, but one has a head."

Pickwick, Boz, and other Matters.

"In the course of the last dozen years," says Mr. Dickens, in the preface to the new edition of his works, "I have seen various accounts of the origin of these Pickwick papers, which have at all events, possessed, for me, the charm of perfect novelty. As I may infer, from the occasional appearance of such histories, that my readers have an interest in the matter, I will relate how they came into existence. I was a young man of three and twenty, when the present publishers attracted by some pieces I was at that time writing in the Morning Chronicle newspaper (of which one series had lately been collected and published in two volumes, illustrated by my esteemed friend Mr. Cruikshank,) waited on me to propose a something that should be published in shilling numbers; then only known to me, or I believe, to any body else by a dim recollection of certain interminable novels in that form, which used, some five and twenty years ago to be carried about the country by pedlers, and over some of which I remember to have shed innumerable tears before I served my apprenticeship to life.

When I opened the door in Furnival's Inn to the managing partner who represented the firm, I recognized in him the person from whose hands I had bought, two or three years previously, and whom I had never seen before or since, my first copy of the magazine in which my first effusion—dropped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, in a dark letter box, in a dark office, up a dark court in Fleet street—appeared in all the glory of print, on which occasion, by-the-bye—how well I recollect it!—I walked down to Westminster Hall, and turned into it for half an hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride that they could not bear the street, and were not fit to be seen there. I told my visitor of the coincidence which we both hailed as a good omen, and so fell to business. The idea propounded to me was, that the monthly something should be made a vehicle for certain plates to be executed by Mr. Seymour, and there was a notion, either on the part of that admirable humorous artist, or of my visitor (I forget which) that a 'Nimrod Club,' the members of which were to go out shooting, fishing, and so forth, and getting themselves into difficulties through their want of dexterity, would be the best means of introducing these.

I objected, on consideration, that, altough born and partly bred in the country, I was no great sportsman, except in regard to all kinds of locomotion; that the idea was not novel, and had been already much used; that it would be infinitely better for the plates to arise naturally out of the text; and that I should like to take my own way, with a free range of English scenes and people, and was afraid I should ultimately do so in any case, whatever course I might prescribe to myself at starting. My views being deferred to, I thought of Mr. Pickwick, and wrote the first number, from the proof-sheets of which Mr. Seymour made his drawing of the Club and that happy portrait of its founder, by which he is always recognized, and which may be said to have made him a reality. I connected Mr. Pickwick with a Club, because of the original suggestion, and I put in Mr. Winkle expressly for the use of Mr. Seymour.

We started with a number of 24 pages instead of 32, and four illustrations in lieu of a couple. Mr. Seymour's sudden and lamented death before the second number was published, brought about a quick decision upon a point already in agitation; the number became one of 32 pages, with two illustrations, and remained so to the end. My friends told me it was a low, cheap form of publication, by which I should ruin all my rising hopes; and how right my friends turned out to be everybody now knows. 'Boz,' my signature in the Morning Chronicle, appended to the monthly cover of this book, and retained long afterwards, was the nickname of my pet child, a younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses, in honor of the Vicar of Wakefield, which being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became Boses, and, being shortened, became Bos. 'Boz' was a familiar household word to me long before I was an author, and so I came to adopt it."

A DUEL AMONG THE PROFESSORS.—We recently announced that President Saunders resigned the Presidency of William and Mary, because Mr. Peachy was elected by the Visitors a Professor therein, and some tart correspondence ensuing, the Professor challenged the President to mortal combat, which challenge the President promptly accepted. Friends thereupon interfered, and due explanation ensued, whereupon the challenge was withdrawn, and President Saunders says:

"I say, that in the personal difference in which I have alluded, there was not, in my opinion, anything on either side injuriously affecting the honor of a gentleman; and that, consequently, no part of my course, in this whole matter, has been the result of any objection on my part, to your personal character."

Professor Peachy replies:

"*Williamsburg, Dec. 1, 1847.*

"Sir:—Your letter of the 29th ultimo, in reply to mine of the 27th ult., was received by me on the day of its date. It only remains for me to say, that its contents are satisfactory.

"I am, Sir, your ob't serv't,
A. C. PEACHY."

"President Saunders, William and Mary College."
Baltimore Sun.

Wonderful Curiosity.

Much excitement has existed in this vicinity during the past week relative to a mammoth Cave which has been discovered about 12 miles west of this place. Many of our citizens have made a visit to the place, and report it to be one of the most wonderful curiosities of the world. The entrance is at the foot of a large bluff, and is represented as being so small, as to cause visitors to crawl upon their hands and knees for about a hundred feet, when they find themselves in a large chamber, and in passing onward, many rooms are found varying in height from three to thirty feet. Many have been to the distance of from one half to a mile, without coming to any limit to the dimensions of the cave. It is represented as being divided into different rooms by partition walls; and the stone hanging from the ceiling, and standing upon the floor, represent various forms of animals, pillars, &c., &c.—*Madison Express.*

The West.

Chicago and Milwaukie have each a large population; the former sixteen thousand, and the latter, twelve thousand souls; and their first settlers took with them the seed wheat for their first crop, within the last twelve years;—and yet Smithland and Paducah have not attained one twentieth the growth of these free cities of the Lakes.—Chicago attracts the attention of Boston and New York, and we should not neglect it. Within the present season, two millions of bushels of wheat arrived in that city, in farmers, wagons. Next year, it will have an hundred miles of canal completed, to carry to it the products of the Mississippi; and the year following, two hundred miles of railroad will be terminated in it from the west, passing through the richest agricultural and mineral country in the world. The young cities I refer to, are but as specs that dot the shores, and abound over the fertile plains, surrounding the northern lakes;—a country equal in extent to our river territory; and as manifold in its wants, as it is inestimable in the value of its productions. The State of Michigan has more than fifteen hundred miles of lake coast; and we may form some idea of its prospects, when we consider that it has already more than eight hundred saw mills in operation, and upwards of a thousand locations of copper mines within its borders;—and yet this State claims the least consideration of any bordering on the lakes. But it is Chicago and Milwaukie, which double their population every four or five years, are considered but as specimens of the towns and cities which those rich regions are forcing into existence, who can calculate the value of the trade of such a country, even within the present generation.—*Pittsburg Post.*

West India Emancipation.

The philanthropic efforts of the British Government to relieve the West India planters from the sin of Slavery, like many other utopian schemes of the present race of reformers, seems to have terminated in a result which their short-sighted policy did not all anticipate. The whites have been reduced from opulence to poverty,—from independence to beggary,—the negroes, from a happy and contented race, who were worked just enough to insure them appetites and whose appetites there was always food enough to satisfy, have become, what negroes without control always will become, a lazy, discontented, half-starved class of vagabonds,—and the colonies, from thriving, populous and prosperous islands, have been compelled to throw themselves as pauper petitioners upon the cold charities of that thoughtless mother who has produced all this misery and destitution.—*Charleston Patriot.*

Of all animals, of whatever kind, those with the smallest and cleanest bones, are generally the best proportioned and covered with the best and finest grained meat; they are the hardiest, and healthiest, and the best feeders; able to bear the most fatigue while living and worth the most per pound when dead.—*Culley.*

FUN.—"Mamma," said a little fellow, whose mother had forbidden his drawing horses and ships on the mahogany side-board with a sharp nail—"Mamma, this ain't a nice house. At Sam Rockett's, we can cut the sofa, and pull out the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet, but here we can't get any fun at all."

From the Prairie Farmer.

The Season of 1847.

The season of 1847 has been in many respects a singular one. The early part of it was very cold, backward, and in this vicinity wet. Recurring to our note book, we find it recorded, under date of May 20, "mercury at sunrise 44 deg. For three weeks past the mercury has ranged from 40 deg. at sunrise and 48 at noon. Trees have not filled with leaves to any extent." Under date of May 28, it is said, "mercury at 48 deg., raining." This sort of weather continued till July. It proved very favorable to wheat, oats and grass; while potatoes did not suffer, except to be put back in season, and thus exposed to rot. In our note book it is said, under date of May 20, "potatoes planted two months since have not yet sprouted." The corn crop, in this vicinity and north of this, was so much put back that many fields, though they had attained a beautiful growth, were not perfected when the first frost came, though none occurred here till near the middle of October. Further south there was the finest crop of corn ever produced in this state. It should be said, however, that in the western part of the state, along the Mississippi river, a severe and protracted drouth injured the crop extensively, and in some cases severely; but, taking the whole West together, there has never been a finer crop of corn.

Wheat was cut off extensively in the state of Illinois, by the winter and spring. The latter season had, in our opinion, more to do with it than the former. Had there been a kindly spring after the winter was over, thousands of acres would have been nursed into strength, which were gradually smothered out. In the Territory of Wisconsin, north of a line running parallel with its base, at the distance of fifty miles from it, there was as fine a crop as was ever known on this continent. From thirty to fifty bushels per acre was not unusual.—The quality of all the winter wheat grown was very fine—compensating, to some extent, for the limited quantity of it. The quantity produced in this state would perhaps equal one fourth of a crop, on an average—some sections suffering entire destruction of it—others growing enough for seed, and others growing a full crop. Spring wheat, in Northern Illinois, has been made to take the place of winter wheat, and by its excellent quality has made up, in a considerable degree, for the loss. The prices in our market, taking the whole season together, have been extraordinary; and in fact, though the farmer has been obliged to sow two crops to get one, and that one inferior to his expectation from the first, still is it to be doubted if he has ever done better than during the past season.

South of us, where spring wheat is not much grown, corn was made to take the place of the killed crop, and has in a great measure compensated for its loss. The price of this product has begun to appreciate finely in the centre and southern part of the state, where the great burthen of it is grown. Near navigable water, it has been from 18 to 40 cents for the past year. The great variation of price has been owing to the demand, at particular seasons, for exportation, and the want of such demand at other times. The quantity grown has been greatly increased also by this demand. It is estimated that the whole amount of this crop, for the country, will reach 600,000,000 of bushels, or more than 150,000,000 bushels more than have ever before been grown. Perhaps this estimate may be too large; but it is certainly considerable.

As a consequence of the good crop of corn, the pork is fine in quality and large in quantity; and so far is bearing a better price than heretofore. Heavy pork for packing is sold in all directions for about $3 per hundred.

The quantity of beef for packing, fed on grass, does not keep pace with the increased demand in the ratio of other products. The prices heretofore paid have warranted only the feeding upon prairie grass, for the most part; and as this supply gradually diminishes, we shall look for a less amount of grass fed beef, until it will pay to raise the native grasses for its production. Native grasses are getting gradually—very gradually in some sections—into cultivation. It has been found that the English grasses do not flourish upon our dry uplands very well, with the same sort of culture that is extended to other crops. A shallow culture and no manure will bring a crop of corn of some sort, and also of wheat; but when timothy and clover are tried after the same manner, they are found to be a failure, either wholly or in part. But when the farmer makes up his mind to deep culture and manuring for grass, he obtains it.

Oats have turned out a better crop in this vicinity than perhaps ever before. Where the drouth has prevailed they are probably not as good.

Potatoes have yielded well; but the rot has appeared in this latitude and north of this. South of this, beyond a distance of fifty miles, we hear nothing of it. The "Neshanock" potato suffers most, so far as we can learn, both here and at the East.—"Irish Grays," "Peach Blows," and "Pink Eyes" suffer less. "Lady Fingers," which are here a good potato, and yield remarkably well, are free from it.

The autumn season, though not so pleasant as usual, has been favorable to the getting in of crops, and to preparation for winter; and if, in reviewing the season, we do not feel grateful for the good we have had, we should not be likely to do so, were the amount greatly increased.

From the Peoria Press.

State Convention.

We publish in to-day's paper an article on this subject from the State Register, which we commend to the democratic party. We are rejoiced to see the great unanimity amongst the democratic journals in reference to the propriety of holding a democratic State Convention next spring. It is the only party organization that can give general satisfaction to the democracy of the State, and maintain in purity the ascendency of republican principles. It is that kind of an organization where the rights and interests of all are consulted, and in such a convention the views of all the different sections of the State are equally respected. We most heartily concur with our friends of the State Register and Quincy Herald as to the necessity and importance of such a movement on the part of the democracy of Illinois, and will lend our efforts to promote the object contemplated by the friends of the measure. A permanent state organization will be hailed throughout the state.

As to the place of holding this Convention, we are not tenacious. Springfield, Alton, Quincy and our own beautiful city are named. We would be exceedingly gratified if Peoria should be selected; but as the great object is to hold a convention, we would not mar the harmony of the party by appearing too jealous of our local advantages, lest a contest about the place might lead to a defeat of the wish of the party. But in fixing upon the place, we are much mistaken if Peoria will not be the one selected, and in that event, we will welcome the delegates not with "bloody hands and hospitable graves," but with a cordial democratic shakehands, and the best "roast beef" we have "in the shop." We are of opinion that Cincinnati should be the place for holding the National Convention. Baltimore has been well patronized, and we go in for a change of venue to Cincinnati.

BUFFALO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Messrs. Scammon and Ogden, we learn, left town yesterday for Michigan City on business connected with the Buffalo and Mississippi railroad. A meeting of the Directors is to be held there for the purpose of making lettings on the line from its connection with the Michigan Central road, around the Lake, to this point. It is confidently expected that the whole line will be completed by next September. Contracts for grading have already been made from Toledo to the Indiana state line, and preparations, are making to let from that point to New Buffalo. It is understood that Eastern capitalists have guaranteed the iron for this distance on condition that the road shall be graded.—*Chicago Gem.*

☞ Governor Mosley, of Florida, in his message to the State Legislature, comes out as a firm supporter of the Administration in sustaining the war.

The solemn declaration of Congress, he says, apart from other considerations, made with an unanimity unparalleled in the annals of its legislation, that "the war exists by the act of Mexico," affords ample and gratifying assurance that National Legislature will never direct its victorious troops to be inglorously withdrawn from the fields of their fame and their glory; and from a contest, thus solemnly, declared to be brought about by the acts of its adversary, without indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

☞ Agriculture says Socrates, is an employment the most worthy the application of man, the most ancient and the most suitable to his nature, it is the common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life; it is a source of health, strength, plenty and riches, and of a thousand sober pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and in short of all virtue, civil and military.

☞ "Taking the sense of a meeting" is construed by Smike to mean "taking the *cents*"—i. e. passing round the hat.

A GREAT FAILURE.—The Hon. Joseph Cunard, of Miramichi, widely known as the Royal Mail contractor, has yielded to the embarrassments of the times and failed. His property is immense, and at a fair value would realize 20s. in the pound; but to be wound up by assignees for prompt payment, in these hard times, may not realize 5s. in the pound. The result of this failure, it is said, will be fearful. It will be equal in its consequences, to Miramichi, to the great fire in 1825.—*Mo. Rep.*

From the N. O. Delta.

The Difficulties in the Army.

It cannot be any longer concealed that serious disagreements have occurred among the chiefs of our army in the city of Mexico. We have for some time past had intimations of these difficulties, and from a knowledge of the causes, apprehended the very result to which they have led. A reluctance to admit into our columns anything that might dim the lustre of the achievements of our army, or cast a shadow upon the well-earned laurels of our soldiers, has prevented the publication in our paper of many, apparently well-grounded complaints emanating from officers of the army and other persons, of that morbid desire on the part of our officers to aggrandize large shares of the glory of the achievements of our whole army than are just and proper. We have been appealed to, in justice to the whole army, to expose these ungenerous and selfish efforts. We have been mortified to hear presidential and political motives and designs assigned for these discreditable movements. But, trusting to the sober second thoughts of the people as the sure corrective of any errors that might be set afloat by the partial and self-glorifying representations of too ambitious individuals, we have refrained from giving expression and publicity to our own and the opinions and feelings of our correspondent on this subject.

But, in the present aspect of the matter, we doubt if we are justified in withholding any longer our views of the conduct to which so much exception is taken. Gen. Scott has declared his determination to suppress all efforts on the part of our officers to forestall public opinion, and monopolize unfair proportions of public praise, by means of letters written by their friends, admirers, and "pet familiars," to be published in the papers of the country. Should he not be sustained in that position by the press and the people? Is he not in this matter representing the honor, the rights, and character of the army? And will not the people stand by our whole army and its gallant officers, and not less gallant rank and file? Will they sanction the unworthy efforts of a few who would monoplize all the glory and honor of deeds in which they only played there parts—often mere secondary and subordinate parts? Is the modest officer and soldier who instead of carrying along with him a corps of letter-writers, employed to record and sometimes to manufacture his glories, leaves his deeds to speak for themselves, to be passed by unnoticed and unhonored, whilst the whole country is made to ring with the fame of those who are so fortunate as to have about them longwinded trumpeters to blow their praise? The people of this country are too sagacious to be deluded by such arts, and too just and generous to be made participants in such wrongs.

We think, in view of the difficulties that have already occurred, that Gen. Scott is fully justified in enforcing the army regulation against letters written by officers. The evils of a disregard of the regulation have lately been manifest to the people, and have produced much disgust in the army. We have seen letters written by men who ought to be better employed in the army, the objects of which were to claim for a particular individual or individuals the glory of deeds never preformed by them. We have seen letters written by officers of the staff of one of our Generals, reflecting in the strongest terms upon the Commander-in-Chief and arrogating the credit of the victory for his own chief, and disparaging all others. This is all wrong. Gen. Scott ought to be supported and justified by the whole country in his effort to put down a feeling and practice which, if not suppressed, must go far to produce discontent and demoralization in our army.

Important Trial in Texas—Heavy Damages.

The district court of Nueces county, Texas, adjourned on the 6th inst., after disposing of the following important case:

WEYMAN vs. PORTER.—This was an action to recover damages from the defendant; who was an officer in the United States Army, and commanding the post at Brazos St. Jago, for illegally taken possession of his store and stock of goods, in April last, and destroying his business as a merchant. The defendant answered that the Island of Brazos St. Jago and the country thereabouts, had been conquered by the arms of the United States, and that the state of Texas had no jurisdiction over it, and that he had acted under the orders of his superiors, and had no farther defence to make.

The Hon. W. P. Norton, district judge, charged the jury—that all the territory to the *principal stream* of the Rio Grande, was within the limits of the state of Texas, and that no officer of the United States had authority to interfere with a citizen, in the transaction of his legitimate business, within the limits of the state—and a verdict was found against the defendant for $15,000, damages.

Skating Army.

Skating was known to the ancestors of the Northmans, if we take the date assigned by some authors to the Edda as evidence, eight centuries ago; the God Uller being represented in the Scandinavian scriptures as remarkable for his beauty, his arrows and his skates. The exercise is not mentioned by the Greek and Roman writers, though so well acquainted with all other gymnastics, but Klopstock, Goethe, Herder, and other German poets, sing the praises of the art. In Holland, it is practised, as in Norway, not for its gracefulness, but for its utility, and there it is common for the country people to skate to market. During the famous expedition of Louis XIV, this art of locomotion was used against the Dutch themselves in one of the most curious and daring exploits recorded in history—When the States sued for peace, the terms offered by the pride of Louis were so monstrous, that the people tore open their sluices, and laid the country under water. The frost after a time, however, rendered even this unavailing; and at length Gen. Louxembourg, one dark and freezing night, mounted twelve thousand men on skates, and sent them over the ice from Utrecht to surprise the Hague. The result is given as follows by a writer who takes his facts from a French historian.

"When they left Utrecht, it was clear frosty weather, and the effect of the moon and stars upon the even sheet of ice, over which they swept like a breeze, was truly magical. By degrees, as they advanced, the visible horizon of earth was obscured by vapor, and they could see nothing around, above or beneath them, but a circular expanse of ice, bounded at the edge by thick gray clouds and canopied by the starry curtain of the sky. The strange groaning sound which ever and anon boomed along the frozen wilderness, had at first something inexpressibly terrific to the imagination; and as it died fitfully away in the distance, the space surrounding them seemed extended almost to infinity. The sky at length was gradually covered by the vapor rising, as if from the circle of the edges of earth; a veil of dull and hazy white overspread the heavens and obscured the stars, and a dim round spot of watery brightness was the only indication of the moon, by which alone they could now steer their course.

"A rapid thaw had come on; their skates sunk deeper and deeper into the ice at every sweep; and at last, the water gathering upon the surface as it was agitated by the night wind that had now risen, assumed the appearance of a sea. The wind increased; the sky grew blacker and blacker and blacker; their footing became more spongy and insecure; they plunged almost to the knee; and the ice cracked and groaned beneath them. Every one looked upon himself as lost; and the horrors of a fate hitherto untold in story, and appearing to belong neither to the fortunes of the land nor of the sea: appalled the boldest imagination.

"At length a faint twinkling light appeared in the distance, sometimes seen, and sometimes lost in the varying atmosphere; and they had the satisfaction, such as it was, of at least knowing the relative bearings of the place on which they were about to perish. The light proceeded from a strong fort in the enemy's hands, impregnable without cannon; and what added bitterness to their misery, was the knowledge that beyond this fort was a dyke, which, in all probability, afforded a path, however narrow and muddy, by which they could have returned to Utrecht. The fort, however, was the gate to this avenue of safety; and even if they had possessed the requisite means of siege, if it was defended for a single day, they would either be swallowed up by the waters, in the continuance of the thaw, or perish miserably through cold and fatigue. But anything was better than inaction. The water creeping insidiously around them, was a deadlier enemy than stone walls or cannon-shot; and they determined at least to make a rush upon the immoveable masonry of the fort, and provoke the fire of its defenders. It is impossible to account for the result. It may have been that the sight of so large a body of men rushing in upon them, as if from the open sea, their numbers multiplied; and even their individual forms distorted and magnified in the mist, struck a panic terror into the hearts of the garrison; while this may have been increased by the shouts of courage or despair, booming wildly over the icy waste, and mingling like the voices of demons with the rising wind. But however it was, the gates of the fort opened at their approach, and the helpless and half-frozen adventurers rushed in without striking a blow."

POWER OF WOMEN AS TO WILLS.—It has just been decided in the Court of Appeals, New York, that married women cannot make wills devising personal property.

This is the first time, says a contemporary, we ever heard of a woman's will being disputed.

☞ The receipts at the Mineral Point land office, since its first establishment, up to Nov. 30, 1847, were $1,228,783 96.

STAGE LOST.—The Galena Jeffersonian of the 30th says, that on the previous day, the mail stage in crossing the Mississippi, on the ice, to Dubuque, was lost. The ice gave way in deep water, and the current swept the stage and the two wheel horses under, drowning the horses—the leaders we are told, did not break through and were saved. There were three passengers in the stage at the time, all of whom escaped. The mail bags were also got out before the stage sunk.

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For the Register.

The New Constitution.—IV.

I had intended to say a good deal more on the legislative department, but I have been, I fear, too wearisome already, and I will promise the patient reader to go over the remaining part of the instrument with all the haste consistent with the object of these remaining sketches.

The executive department next claims our attention, and I proceed at once to the 5th section, which fixes the salary of the Governor at $1500. Now, while I am of opinion that all the salaries, as established by the new constitution, are too low, and furnish, at the present time, no adequate compensation, I feel not disposed to war against the instrument on that account. It is the *principle* of fixing salaries at all by the fundamental law of the state, against which I most solemnly protest, as being unjust and impolitic. The presumption is, and one which was undoubtedly entertained by the convention itself, that the constitution, when once adopted, would last at least some twenty or thirty years. Is it proper then, is it just to establish a uniform compensation for services, which in the course of that time, may be greatly raised, to be paid in a medium, the most fluctuating of almost any commodity? It is admitted on all hands, that the value of money is very different at different times, so much so that in national economy, it has become the settled doctrine, that no comparison of values can be made by comparing the amount of money paid for articles at different times. Wheat and other commodities are resorted to, when we wish to ascertain the real value of things in other times, than our own.

It is within the recollection of every one, that money in 1832 and 1833 was worth almost twice as much as it was in 1836 and 1837. The officer who received $1,000 in 1832 got twice as much as the one who received the same amount in 1836. If our convention had had it in their power to make the world stand still for the next twenty years, (which a good many members appeared to imagine they really had,) it would have all been right, but as it is, this arrogation of power is utterly unwarrantable. Neither the constitution of the United States, nor hardly any other constitution, in this or any other country, furnishes a precedent for this unheard of proceeding.

In ten years, the salaries, as fixed by the constitution, may be worth but one half or two-thirds of their present value, or the services of the respective officers may have been so increased by legislative action, as to render them wholly inadequate.—And yet there is no remedy. The consequences may be readily imagined. The offices will be filled either by needy adventurers, incompetent to the task, or the opulent aspirant, who takes the office for the sake of power or gratification of vanity. It might have been well enough to prescribe some minimum of compensation, as some constitutions do, so as to prevent the legislature from capriciously putting the salary so low as to affect certain officers, who may have incurred their displeasure, but to unalterably fix the salary of all the officers, from the highest to the lowest, as this new constitution does, is an encroachment upon legislative functions, utterly unjustifiable.

I have heard it asserted, that these things were done with a view to make the constitution popular, that it would please the masses and furnish an excellent capital wherewith to back it before the people. I will not believe that any respectable number of delegates thought so; to those few who did, I would say that they certainly underrate the intelligence of the people, and that their electioneering capital is of the most unsubstantial character. The old constitution no where undertakes to establish permanent salaries, and it is consequently in the power of the legislature, *without the aid of this new constitution*, to reduce the present salaries, if they be too high. The legislatures, for the last six years, have been constantly making reductions.

If you, therefore, tell the people that the new constitution is preferable to the old one, on account of having made a reduction in the salaries of officers, you assert what is wholly untrue, and are guilty of wilful deception. It would be easy, however, to show that by the time your county judges, and county attorneys will have to be provided for, the *expences of the government will be far greater* than what they even now are under the much abused old constitution.

The 10th section, in prescribing that a special legislature "shall enter on no legislative business except that for which they were specially called together," while it is certainly well intended, may often lead to the greatest inconvenience and much useless expense. It is true that the legislature, when specially called together, ought to confine its action principally to the business indicated as requiring their attention in the Governor's message. But it does not follow, that therefore the constitution should enforce this duty. Some discretion must be left to the legislature, some allowance should be made in favor of their having good sense and patriotism, quite as much, indeed, as the framers of this project. They are elected by the same constituents, taken from the same classes of people, and will, as a general rule, be possessed of quite as much talent as the late convention was. Now look at the consequence of this restriction. Suppose the legislature is called together to take action on the canal, but while the Governor's proclamation is out, or while they are in session, disturbances occur, like those in Hancock or Massac, requiring immediate action? What is to be done? Why the legislature must adjourn, to be called together again, at great expense and trouble. Many instances might be put, not at all very unlikely to happen. Under a strict construction of this clause, it is not perceived how the special legislature could even pass a law appropriating money for their own compensation, for altho' their salary is fixed by the constitution, I should still apprehend that it would require the passage of a law to draw the money. The truth is, the greater the restrictions in a constitution, the more will it be either ingeniously evaded or openly violated. Lord Eldon once said that no act of Parliament could be so precisely worded, but that he could drive a coach and six through it. It may, with safety, be predicted, that it will not be long, considering the many obscurities of language and thought in this new instrument, in addition to the many grinding inconveniences, before huge locomotives, with their whole trains, will be driven through this new constitution with impunity.

The 21st section abolishes the council of revision, in whom the old constitution had lodged the veto power. However much this blending the judicial department with the executive and legislative department violated the abstract principles of a strict division of powers, and however much objectionable it was on that account, it can hardly be seriously contended that it practically exercised any pernicious influence. It violated more our notions of political propriety than any practical and tangible interests. It was well enough to purge the new instrument of this political inconsistency. But certainly the people never desired to see the veto power reduced to a mere shadow, and to make their new Governor and the legislature play a mere farce.—The veto, as heretofore exercised in our state, would, if strong enough, have proved eminently salutary. The old State Bank was vetoed, the internal improvement system was vetoed, but these measures were passed in spite of the veto. Can any one calculate the immense benefit which would have resulted to our people if that power had been stronger? And yet the wise and experienced framers of the new constitution have reduced the little strength which it has under the old, and brought the whole into ridicule and contempt. They brought it about in this way. It requires, as the old constitution does, a majority of the members elect to pass a law, when the veto has been interposed. But the new constitution requires the *like* majority for the passage of any law. If a law then is passed, it is submitted to the Governor. If he assents to it, it is all very well, and if he vetoes it, it makes no sort of difference, as precisely the same majority will directly pass it again. What Governor will be simple enough to place himself in this ridiculous position. It was reserved to our state, "in this age of the advancement of political science," as the committee recommending this wonderful project of a constitution so felicitously remarks, to make this grand discovery, for which they are certainly entitled to a patent, as its *originality*, is undisputed. CATO.

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1848.

The War—Mr. Lincoln's Resolutions.

We published last week the resolutions offered in Congress by Mr. Lincoln, the member from this district, and we venture to say that the grounds which he takes will be repudiated by the great mass of those who voted for him. It is true, as we remarked last week, that the resolutions simply called for information, but it is obvious to all that his views are opposed to the war in its inception and its prosecution. He denies the justness of our cause, and asserts that the title of Mexico extends this side of the Rio Grande; that the march of General Taylor up that river was an invasion of Mexico, and that the law of nations and the principles of justice were on the side of the Mexicans at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, as well as all the subsequent conflicts between the contending armies.—It is inferable from the position advanced by him that he is prepared to adopt the sentiments and pursue the line of conduct which rendered his predecessor (Mr. Henry) infamous throughout this whole district. There is scarcely a man, of any party, in this district, that can have the hardihood to say that Mr. Henry did not, in his course in reference to the war, most grossly misrepresent his constituents, and we venture to say that if Mr. Lincoln persists in the course which his resolutions indicate, he will, ere the present session shall have expired, become as odious as Mr. Henry is in the estimation of the honest and conscientious portion of his party. The masses in this state have committed themselves, body and soul, in favor of the war; they believe it to be just—to have been brought on by the act of Mexico, and that it could not on our part have been avoided without compromising the national honor and subjecting us to the scoff and scorn of the whole civilized world and the insults and aggressions of every power, small as well as great, whose interests or ambition might prompt them to infringe our rights. Six thousand Illinoians have attested these convictions by rushing to the battle field, where they poured out their blood like water in vindication of the glorious cause in which they engaged, and those who were not permitted to participate in the brilliant achievements which have shed immortal honor upon our young state, will never tarnish the laurels of our living heroes or the memory of the dead, by declaring that the cause for which they fought, bled and died, was "wicked and infamous—a war against God, a war in which our armies deserved defeat, and those who bore them to be met with bloody hands and hospitable graves." Never in the sucker state have such declarations been made, except by craven-hearted traitors, who regard the interests of their party as paramount to the national honor, and the defeat of the democracy to the victories of our gallant soldiers. The whig press of our state has, indeed, advocated the cause of the Mexicans, but they failed to produce any effect upon the patriotic masses.

The citizens of the state of Illinois are conversant with all the facts connected with this war. Their neighbors, if not their relatives and friends, have borne a part in it, and all of our people, from the highest to the lowest, have watched its progress with intense interest. Nor have they confined their observation to passing events since the march of our volunteers to the theatre of hostilities. They have recurred to the origin of the war and the circumstances that forced it upon us. They are satisfied from the evidence which has from time to time been spread before them that the boundary of Texas extends to the Rio Grande, and that the United States are bound by a solemn compact to defend from aggression and violence the citizens occupying our territory between that river and the Neuces. Texas justly claims to the former river, and it would be the most infamously treacherous act on record to say that we incorporated into our Union only that part lying this side of the latter. Besides, Santa Anna as the head of the government of Mexico and absolute dictator, declared that the Rio Grande was the boundary, and acknowledged that the sovereignty of the republic of Texas extended to its eastern shore. Mexico offered in 1844 to recognize the independence of Texas upon that basis. Congress by the act of annexation claimed it; Mr. Webster in 1842 claimed it, John Quincy Adams has declared it, and even Mr. Clay, who is now so hostile to the war, has repeatedly claimed that such was the boundary. As long ago as 1820 he made it clear. More than this, Congress has, after a full investigation of the title, declared that it is the true boundary and extended our laws over the territory. We have established custom houses and appointed federal officers there. The latest dates from the territory in question bring decisions of the Texan courts, which assert jurisdiction in the United States and establish the fact beyond controversy that the citizens claim protection at our hands. In another part of this paper we publish one of these decisions.

In view of these things, what was the duty of our government when, on the 26th of April, 1846, our dragoons were attacked and some of them captured upon this very same territory? Every honest Illinoian will say that it was our duty to drive them from the soil, as old Rough and Ready did do, though not until after they had crossed the river to our side in great numbers, and gave him battle at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, besides bombarding Fort Brown. These acts of aggression and invasion brought matters to a crisis, though it is admitted that we had, independent of these things, just cause of war. The Illinois Journal has been compelled to admit this, after a review of our relations with Mexico during a long period of years. For a long period anterior to the annexation of Texas, Mexico had heaped wrongs and injuries upon our government and our citizens. She has defrauded, robbed and murdered our citizens in cold blood without punishing the perpetrators of these numerous and appalling crimes, or rendering indemnity for these most atrocious wrongs. She has robbbed our merchantmen and committed piracy of the blackest dye. No less than six of our Presidents have in their messages called the attention of Congress to these outrages. From the administration of John Quincy Adams to the present day, these outrages have been constantly augmenting until the insolence and insults of Mexico became as insupportable as degrading. To crown all, she sent back our minister plenipotentiary and refused all intercourse with our government. She read us out of the family of nations and directed her army to drive our people beyond the Sabine, and thence march on conquering and to conquer, until they took possession of the capital of Washington and subjugated our entire republic to Mexican dominion. Thus we see, that if Texas had not been annexed, a war with Mexico would sooner or later have been forced upon us: indeed, war should have been waged upon her long ago, and would have been, but for the tender forbearance of our government. Aside from these facts it is notorious that Mexico actually declared war against us before her rulers ever heard that Gen. Taylor had marched, or intended to march, to the Rio Grande. This shows that it was not the movement of our forces that provoked hostile movements on her part. The truth is, the Mexicans regarded themselves as the greatest people on earth, and the Americans as the least, as is shown by their project of marching to Washington and conquering our republic. Nor have we reason to be surprised at this. Our government has for nearly a quarter of a century done every thing to excite the conceit of Mexico until she could no longer restrain herself. We spared the rod till the child was spoilt, and we now have to whip it nearly to death before we can bring her to an appreciation of her international obligations and her duties as a sister republic. This state of things is as deeply regretted by the democracy as by any other party in the Union. Yet it cannot be helped. It exists, and if any one thing more than another has contributed to bring it about it is the whig editorials and whig speeches in Congress and on the stump, which were poured out broadcast during the Presidential campaign of 1844. It was from these speeches and editorials that the Mexicans made out their title papers. They never would have set up a claim to territory this side of the Rio Grande if they had not been put up to it by the anti-Texas cry of 1844. And if any thing more than another has contributed to the prolongation of the war which these whig editors and whig Congressmen affect to deplore, it is the speeches they made in the last Congress, and the long articles with which they filled their columns, which, being translated and published in the Mexican papers, gave that deluded people the opinion that a majority of the people of the United States were opposed to the war, and that another election would return to our Congress such a majority as would demand the recall of our army and award a full indemnity to Mexico for the wrongs she had suffered at our hands in this wicked, unjust and cruel war. Indeed, they were convinced from the speeches of Mr. Webster, (whom they call *the* statesman of America) delivered in the United States Senate, that the President would be impeached and punished for the mode in which he carried on the war. In the face of these things the whig press habitually denounce the President and the democratic party for prolonging the war.

Mr. Lincoln, and the faction to which he has pinned his faith at the outset of his congressional career may throw in the way of the administration as many obstacles to the prosecution of the war as their ingenuity can invent, but they will find that the masses—the honest and patriotic citizens of Illinois—will mark their course and condemn them to an infamy as deep as that which rests upon the opposers of the last war. They will find no echo, except among the British press and British statesmen, who hate us for our rising greatness and the inculcation throughout the world of free principles and complete equality.

The word is spoke, and it is on the record, that no treaty of peace with Mexico can be entered into, except upon the basis of full and complete indemnity, not only for the invasion of our territory which precipitated the war, but for the wrongs and injuries she has inflicted on us during the last twenty years. To make a peace on any other terms would be to acknowledge ourselves defeated, whilst we occupy the attitude of conquerors. If we let her off without indemnity she will renew her outrages the moment our troops are withdrawn. We have no security for the future, except indemnity. As to mercy, she deserves none. The manner in which she has carried on this war deprives her of any claim upon our magnanimity. She has from the first, in all her negotiations and armistices with us, dealt only in falsehood, subterfuges and perfidy. She has, ruthlessly murdered our wounded and disabled soldiers, and treated the prisoners taken from us with the blackest cruelty. She has made armistices only to gain time and strengthen her defences for the renewal of hostilities. She has refused to enter into peaceful negotiations for peace, and sworn never to do us justice whilst her nationality exists. And in all this she has been sustained and applauded by the whig leaders, and even now in the present Congress her advocates are loud in her defence. Should they succeed, then will our brave soldiers have died in vain; then will our magnificent triumphs become a reproach instead of an honor, and the laurels of the brave a badge of disgrace. This result must and will be averted.—Thank Heaven, Illinois has eight representatives who will stand by the honor of the nation. Would that we could find Mr. Lincoln in their ranks doing battle on the side of his country as valiantly as did the Illinois volunteers upon the battle fields of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo. He will have a fearful account to settle with them, should he lend his aid in an effort to neutralize their achievments and blast their fame.

Breaking Banks.

Thompson's Bank note reporter says: "Several of the Pennsylvania County Banks are weak; so are some of the Virginia banks, and we think the same may be said of all the Tennessee banks."

☞The South Carolina House of Representatives adopted resolutions on the 10th, in favor of a State provision for the families of the fallen soldiers of the Palmetto regiment, placing $5,000 at the disposal of the Governor to that end, and also providing for the construction of a suitable monument, and the award of appropriate medals after the close of the war.

☞The New York correspondent of the Washington Union says that a counterfeit treasury note has just made its appearance in Wall street, having been received by a broker there from his correspondent in Nashville, Tennessee. It is of the denomination of $500, and an alteration from the notes of the "Eagle Mining Company," Indiana; and, except that the proper promissory words are inserted, and the signatures of Mr. Gillet and of Mr. Selden are well imitated, it has very little resemblance to the genuine notes. It has excited remark in the street, rather as the first counterfeit on the treasury, than because it is at all likely to deceive any one accustomed to seeing treasury notes.

Communication with Oregon.—In the course of the next year a line of steamers will be in operation from Astoria to Panama to connect with another line from Chagres to New York, touching at Havana, Savannah and Charleston. The Pacific steamers, three in number; are to be each of no less than one thousand tons burthen. Five steamers of similar size will form the line from Chagres to New York. These steamers are in process of construction under contracts with the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with an act of the last Congress.

All Mexico.—Senator Bagby has written a letter, it is said, to a gentleman in Tuscaloosa, in favor of the annexation of *all* Mexico to the United States!

☞A citizen of Cincinnati is now erecting a splendid edifice in that city, the marble of the entire front of which he shipped from Italy, at a cost of $200.000.

☞The St. Louis Union says, that on the 3d inst. Jos. Gamble, esq, clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, for the district of Missouri, was found lying upon the floor of his room dead. Mr. G. had been in ill health for some time past.

The Tide Flowing.—Bullion is beginning to come into New Orleans from Matamoras. Nearly $100,000 of it arrived on the 11th ult.

Public Lands.—The report of the commissioner of the General Land Office, just submitted to Congress, shows that during the year 1846, 2,263,730 acres of the public lands were sold, amounting to $2,901,637; and in the first, second, and third quarters of the present year, 1,839,024 acres having been sold, producing $2,367,332.

Not Ruined.—The Troy nail works have cleared this year 45 per cent, upon their capital. Where is the ruin that was to come from the new tariff?

Steamer "Beardstown" Sunk.

We learn by the Reveille, that on the 6th inst., while the steamer *Beardstown* was passing down, near *Portage des Sioux*, she was run into, it is supposed, by the Ohio Mail, and so much injured by the collision that it was found necessary to run her ashore, on the Illinois side, where she sunk. The B. was from the Illinois river, and heavily freighted with wheat and flour. The greater part of her cargo is considerably damaged.

An Unusual Circumstance.—Ten or fifteen years ago, six young men, one by one, left their native county, (Fayette, Ky.,) in search of a livelihood abroad. They will all meet at the present session, as members of Congress!

Exemplary Damages for Mal-practice.—At the supreme court held in Portland, Maine, Carzilla Howard has recovered $2,500 as damages against Dr. John Grover, for mal-practice in an amputation case. The amputation was first performed in February, 1843, subsequently the defendant performed another operation upon the same limb, and in January of the next year, the patient was obliged to submit to the third, an amputation and dislocation at the hip joint. He did not recover for a year after the last operation.

Democratic State Convention.

The Ottawa Free Trader is the only paper that takes ground against the suggestions thrown out in our paper of the 31st ult., that the delegates to the national democratic convention be chosen by the state convention. The Trader prefers that each district select its own delegate by a district convention. It is true, as the Trader says, that in 1844 the delegates were selected in this way, but it was a departure from the usages of the party. The district system was adopted by many of the northern states, in a spirit of concession, to comply with a vagary of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina. The states which have so far appointed their delegates have done so by state conventions, and all those that are moving in the matter recommend a similar mode. The objection which the Trader urges against this mode is, that the people of "southern Illinois" as well as "northern Illinois" are not disposed "to have their separate opinions stifled by a convention that may be made up of a majority from the middle counties."

If there is any force in this objection it applies as well to aspirants for state offices as to delegates to the national convention. The offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer are important offices, yet the Trader has no apprehension that, in the convention which is to nominate candidates for them, the voice of northern and southern Illinois will be stifled by the middle counties. The importance of these offices and the number of aspirants to them will secure a full representation from every county in the state. How then can the middle stifle the voice of the extremities? Messrs. French and Wells were nominated by a full convention; is there any reason to believe that less interest will be felt in regard to nominations of candidates for the same and several other offices of nearly equal dignity?

In reference to southern Illinois we think that the Free Trader may rest quite easy. We have heard from that quarter of the state no expression of jealousy of the centre, and we venture the assertion that we speak the voice of the united democracy of "Egypt," when we say that the delegates ought to be selected by the state convention.

The electors are voted for by the whole state. There is no "separate" expression of "opinion" about which the Free Trader talks. The districts speak as an unit. The electors—each and all—reflect the sentiments of the majority of the people. The views of a majority of the democracy are well known, and each individual desires, or should desire, that those views should be represented by our entire delegation in the national convention. We do not believe that the editor of the Free Trader desires to witness a division in that delegation. Perfect unanimity is more likely to be secured by the appointment of the delegates by the state convention.

☞Our Washington correspondent in a late letter predicted that the whig press of Illinois would justify Mr. Lincoln in offering the anti-war resolutions which we copied in our paper last week.—That prediction has been fulfilled to the letter. The whig press declare that his resolutions embody the true doctrine in reference to the war. We notice that the Quincy Whig is most enthusiastic in his support. That paper of Wednesday says that those resolutions "are based upon facts which cannot be successfully controverted, as to which nation was the aggressor, and upon whose soil the first blood was shed."

The view taken by the editor of the origin of the war and the propriety of its further prosecution, is worthy of John P. Hale, the notorious Senator in Congress from New Hampshire. That gentleman, on the 6th, made a speech in the Senate which will please the whig press of Illinois as much as the resolutions of Mr. Lincoln. That gentleman opposed the ten regiment bill, which was made the order of that day. He denounced the administration in no very measured terms, as to the course that had been pursued in the prosecution of the war. He opposed voting either men or money for carrying on further the purposes of the administration. He was in favor of the recall of the army now in Mexico. He was opposed to the extension of territory, and believed that, by voting means for the prosecution of the war, it would be authorizing the President to do just what he pleased, irrespective of constitutional limits. Patriotism, he thought, should yield to policy. Many persons, he said, were in favor of the war, because they deemed it a popular thing; while, at the same time, the advocacy of such measures was contrary to their own bettter judgment.

With Mr. Lincoln in the House and John P. Hale in the Senate, the moral traitors hope to make a respectable fight against the defenders of the country's honor.

The same paper assails Major Richardson's resolutions, which we published last week in juxtaposition with Mr. Lincoln's. Major R.'s resolutions recommend a vigorous prosecution of the war until Mexico offers to make an honorable peace with us. We ask the voters of Illinois to ponder upon these matters.

☞Mr. Kennedy, the member of the Indiana Legislature, who was reported as recovering of the small pox, had a relapse and died. No new cases are reported and all fear had subsided.

A Pirate.—A letter from Capt. Gordon, of the schooner Juliet, of Portland, arrived at Guayama, November 17th, says: "On the passage out I fell in with a piratical schooner of about eighty tons, having two guns and twenty men. She ordered me to send my boat on board. We laid our topsail to the mast, getting the boat ready, waiting for him to come down. He hauled up his topsail, when, having a good opportunity, we filled away, shot across his bows, and got clear of him. She chased me twelve hours, firing grape shot at us, but doing no damage."

☞The men employed in digging the foundations of the new church at Jerusalem, have had to make their way through forty feet of remains of ancient buildings, before they came to the solid ground.

Napoleon and his Marshals.—There are now two survivors of the twenty-six marshals of the empire created by Napoleon. Soult, duke of Dalmatia, and Marmont, duke of Ragusa.

☞The grandfather of the hero of the most horrible tragedy of modern times, the late duke of Praslin, was also an assassin. From an account in the *Annual Register* of 1763, it appears that while he was ambassador at Naples, he fell in love with an Italian lady who resisted all his overtures; and in a fit of desperation, he plunged his sword three times into her body. He was ordered home and sent to Bastile.

☞It is only nine years since the first gold pen was manufactured in this country;—now they are exported to England in large quantities, where they sell for a guinea each. It is estimated that not less than one million of these articles are manufactured annually, consuming eight hundred pounds of gold.

☞The Reveille says that the best cough drops for young ladies, are to *drop* the practice of dressing thin, when they go out in the night air.

☞The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

☞Over $50,000 were stolen on the 22d ult. in Philadelphia, from an officer of the Bank of Chester County, Pennsylvania, mostly in notes of $100 and under. There were three or four of $1000 each, all of that bank.

Under an estimate of 25,000,000 bbls. of flour on this whole crop, the exports having raised the money value of the wheat crop has realized to the producers $37,000,000 more money than did the same quantity last year.

☞Only two members of the Hartford convention survive.

General Butler.—This officer was met by the train under Gen. Twiggs at Puebla. He was *en route* for the city of Mexico, with 4,000 or 5,000 men. Gen. Marshall was at Jalapa, with a force of 2,000 men.

General Scott's Order.

We give below the order of Gen. Scott which produced so great a sensation in Mexico and so much comment throughout the United States. The order shows that the old hero was very much excited at the time, and, although his phraseology might have been more dignified and becoming, the subject of complaint was a grave one, justifying, in some degree, the choleric ebullition of the general-in-chief. The first accounts from the theatre of war are read with the greatest avidity, and produce the deepest and most lasting impressions upon the public mind. Indeed, how few of those who read, with the most intense interest, the unofficial details of the battles given by letter writers from the army have perused the despatches of the generals which reached the public nearly two months after the same facts had been narrated by the letter writers. These correspondents, by anticipating the official despatches, have been able to blow the trumpet of their favorites' fame and give them an eclat to which they were not entitled. We do not say this in reference to General Worth or General Pillow, who were arrested by General Scott for violating the article forbidding the publication of army matters. Both officers have denied any knowledge of the publications which they were suspected of having instigated, and they will, no doubt, exonerate themselves of the charges preferred against them. General Worth has proved himself a great man in every sense of the phrase, independent of his military knowledge, skill, and gallantry, which challenge comparison with those of any man in the army. From his known character, therefore, we are persuaded that General Scott's order in reference to him was, like his famous letter to the Secretary of War, rather "hasty." General Pillow has been the subject of much ridicule and perhaps calumny. A portion of the newspaper press seem to harbor a deep spite towards him, but we hope that the investigations which will grow out of his arrest will vindicate his pretensions to as high consideration as some of the army letters have claimed for him. Of his personal bravery there can be no doubt. His military knowledge and judgment have been called in question, with what justice it does not become us, who know but little about military matters, to say.

Of the propriety of General Scott's order, considered in the abstract, there can be no doubt. Justice to all, from the commander-in-chief down to the humblest private, seems to have required it:

"The attention of certain officers of this army is recalled to the foregoing regulation, which the general-in-chief is resolved to enforce, so far as it may be in his power.

"As yet, but two echoes from home of the brilliant operations of our arms in this basin have reached us; the first in a New Orleans, and the second through a Tampico newspaper.

"It requires not a little charity to believe that the principal heroes of the scandalous letters alluded to did not write them, or specially procure them to be written, and the intelligent can be at no loss in conjecturing the authors—chiefs, partisans, and pet familiars. To the honor of the service, the disease—pruriency of fame not earned—cannot have seized upon half a dozen officers, (present) all of whom, it is believed, belong to the same two coteries.

"False credit may, no doubt, be obtained at home, by such despicable self-puffings and malignant exclusion of others; but at the expense of the just esteem and consideration of all honorable officers who love their country, their profession, and the truth of history. The indignation of the great number of the latter class cannot fail, in the end, to bring down the conceited and the envious to their proper level."

Death of Hon. John Fairfield.

Mr. Fairfield, Senator in Congress from Maine, died at Washington on Friday, the 24th ult. He was in the Senate on the preceding day in his usual health. On the morning of the day of his death he had a surgical operation performed upon his knee, which had been for some time affected by disease. The operation proved too severe for his strength, and he expired in the evening about eight o'clock. His surgeon had, on a former occasion, performed a similar operation upon the diseased limb which afforded material relief.

Senator Fairfield was one of the most distinguished men in the nation, and his loss, in the present crisis of public affairs, is a most calamitous one.

He has held various high and honorable stations, the duties of which he has discharged to the approbation of his constituency. He was for some time reporter of the supreme court of Maine, was twice elected to Congress, four times elected Governor, and twice Senator in Congress.

He has been, throughout his career, a firm and unflinching democrat, and a faithful defender of the national honor and interests.

"The Better Currency."

Within the last two weeks the following shinplaster shops have "yielded to the necessities of the times," as the St. Louis Republican expresses it—in vulgar parlance—"busted," and swindled their creditors:

New Hope and Delaware Bridge Company Bank, New Jersey; Susquehanna and Bridge Company Bank, of Pennsylvania; Atlas Bank of Clymer, New York.

Stage Proprietors Responsible for their Drivers—Mrs Henrietta Glenn has recovered damages to the amount of $2000, of Walker Graham, the proprietor of a stage line, in the United States Creuit Court for western Pennsylvania, for injuries she sustained by being upset in one of Graham's stages.

☞There are said to be in the United States 1,190,-700 Roman Catholics, with three Catholic archbishops, 890 priests and 906 churches. Twenty died last year, and in the same period of time 76 priests were added, and 95 additional churches erected or dedicated.

Congress.

Our eastern mail "about these times" is of little use to us. Our exchanges come straggling along one, two, and sometimes three weeks after they are due. As for the letters of our regular correspondent they are but little use to us, invarably being three weeks on their way.

From the telegraphic despatches of the St. Louis papers we have Washington intelligence to the 6th. The most important item since our last is the speech of Mr. Calhoun. On the 4th

"Mr. Calhoun took the floor and maintained it for a considerable length of time, in defence and support of his resolutions. He declared that the further prosecution of the war was unnecessary. That in its inception it was wrong, and produced solely by the act of the President, and not by any act of Mexico. He denied that there had been adequate cause for the commencement of hostilities between the two countries, and insisted that the existing state of things had been brought about without any just or sufficient reason. He strenuously urged the withdrawal of the troops now in Mexico, to a defensive line, to be held until a satisfactory treaty should have been ratified between Mexico and the United States. He observed that he had originally opposed the war for reasons other than those now offered, but its speedy termination was now counseled by impending dangers menacing the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States in its continuation."

☞The last Illinois Globe contains an excellent article in regard to the democratic state convention. We will give it in our next.

☞The bill for ten new regiments is still before Congress.

☞During last week we had a fall of snow to the depth of two inches (average,) the first of the season. It went of in three days.

"Gone to Grass."—The latest illustration of this phrase, according to the Worcester Palladium, is Speaker Winthrop's assignment of Mr. Palfrey to the *committee on agriculture*.

☞General Shields gave the following toast at Charleston, South Carolina:

"The gallant regiment which you yourselves sent forth to battle, which, by its achievements has added new lustre to your glorious Palmetto, and by giving me an opportunity of distinction has added new glory, to the Irish harp."

☞Mr. Reverdy Johnson was to make a speech on the war, on Monday last.

☞The Ohio is falling, the flood has subsided, and business has again become brisk, and people calm along the river.

Supreme Court Calendar.

No. 24. Samuel Woodford, plaintiff in error, v. Elijah McClanahan, jr., defendant in error. Error to Stark. Argued in writing by J. Manning for the plaintiff in error, and by C. K. Harvey for the defendant in error. Judgment *affirmed*. Opinion by Justice Denning.

No. 49. William R. Maclay, adm'r, *et al.*, plaintiff in error, v. George H. Norris, defendant in error. Error to La Salle. Argued by T. Ford for the plaintiffs in error, and by O. Peters for the defendant in error. Decree *reversed*. Opinion by Justice Purple.

No. 91. Frederic Pearl, v. Hiram B. Wellman, *et al.*, decided at the December term, 1846. Petition for a re-hearing, *allowed*.

No. 21. George W. Ferris, appellant, v. Amos Ward, *et al.*, county commissioners of Knox county, appellees. Appeal from Knox. Argued in writing by C. K. Harvey for appellant, and by J. Manning for the appellees. Judgment *affirmed*. Opinion by Justice Kœrner.

No. 42. James Riggin, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, v. Thomas Mulligan, defendant in error. Error to Madison. Argued by W. H. Underwood for the plaintiffs in error, and by J. Gillespie for the defendant in error. Decree *affirmed*, &c. Opinion by Justice Purple.

No. 35. Oliver C. Vanlandingham, plaintiff in error, v. Evan Huston, defendant in error. Error to White. Argued by J. C. Conkling for the plaintiff in error, and by S. T. Logan for the defendant in error. Judgment *affirmed*. Opinion by Justice Kœrner.

No. 37. Salome Enos, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, v. Charles W. Hunter, defendant in error. Error to Sangamon. Argued by A. T. Bledsoe and A. Williams for the plaintiffs in error, and by J. T. Stuart for the defendant in error. Decree *reversed*. Opinion by Justice Caton.

No. 39. Charles A. Lord, *et al.*, plaintiff in error, v. George W. Ruhe, defendant in error. Error to Jersey. Submitted on the written argument of W. K. Filcomb for the plaintiffs in error, and argued orally by J. T. Stuart for the defendant in error. Judgment *affirmed*. Opinion by Justice Denning.

No. 88. Hosea B. Throop, *et al.*, appellants, v. Reuben R. Sherwood, appellee. Appeal from Lake. Submitted on the written arguments of I. N. Arnold for the appellants, and of Morris & Brown for the appellees. Judgment *affirmed*. Opinion by Justice Treat.

No. 70. Edward A. Bedell, plaintiff in error, v. Nathaniel E. Janney, *et al.*, defendants in error. Error to McDonough. Argued by W. A. Minshall for the plaintiff in error, and by R. S. Blackwell for the defendants in error. Judgment *affirmed*. Opinion by Justice Thomas.

No. 62. Alphonso Delaunay, appellant, v. Milton G. Burnett, defendant in error. Error to Jo Daviess. Argued by E. B. Washburne and A. T. Bledsoe for the appellant, and by T. Drummond and S. T. Logan for the appellee. Judgment *affirmed*. Opinion by Justice Purple. Justice Thomas dissented.

No. 92. Frederic Pearl, appellant, v. Hiram B. Wellman, *et al.*, appellees. Judgment *affirmed* on a re-hearing. Opinion by Justice Thomas.

No. 53. Helen Mahan, plaintiff in error, v. James O'Hara, defendant in error. Error to Randolph. Argued by D. J. Baker for the plaintiff in error, and by L. Trumbull for the defendant in error. Decree *reversed*. Opinion by Justice Caton.

No. 38. John Moore, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, v. Jabez Capps, defendant in error. Error to Sangamon. Argued by A. Williams and A. T. Bledsoe for the plaintiffs in error, on demurrer to the plea of statute of Limitations, and by S. T. Logan for the defendant in error. Demurrer *overruled*. Opinion by Justice Treat.

No. 17. James Semple, plaintiff in error, v. John Anderson, *et al.*, defendants in error. Error to St. Clair. Argued at the December term, 1846. Judgment *reversed*. Opinion by Justice Purple. Justice Treat dissented.

Steam Boat Accidents.—The New Orleans *Delta*, of the 29th ult., says:—"We learned from Capt. Ross, of the steamboat Gen. Pike, arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, that the steam boat Clarksville, from Memphis, with a cargo of 3,500 bales cotton, broke both of her guards off when near the mouth of Red river, losing overboard some 1,500 bales; and on her way down, in Grand Vine Reach, about two o'clock yesterday morning, came in contact with the steamboat Admiral, hence for Ouachita, sinking the A. to her cabin floor; no lives lost."

Another.—The *Picayune*, of the 31st ultimo, says:—"The tow boat Caledonia, in coming up the river Wednesday night, with several vessels in tow, struck a snag, twelve miles below the city, and was sunk to her lower decks. No lives were lost.—Capt. Beebee immediately despatched tow boats to her assistance."

Collision.—The steamer St. Louis, on her way up from New Orleans, was run into, at Island 100, by the steamer *Empire*. Both were damaged by the collision. The larboard guard of the St. Louis was torn away at the bow, for about twelve feet, and one of the wheel houses of the Empire was made a wreck. The latter landed to repair.

☞Kelley, the unfortunate keeper of the elephant Columbus, who was so dreadfully injured by that animal, in a moment of irritation, caused by his giving him a blow, died three days afterwards.

The Largest Church in the United States.—The First African Church, (Baptist) Richmond, Va., is said to have the largest body of communicants in connexion with a single congregation, in the Union, being two thousand four hundred and seventy. The other churches of the same denomination in that city report, in addition, two hundred and sixty-eight colored members. Total number, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight.

The Cotton Crop.—A letter from Apalachicola, dated Dec. 2d, says that the extent of the cotton crop is about 2,300,000 bales. The quality promises to be superior. The planters are holding back their crops, but it is thought rather to be on account of the unusually favorable season for pressing.—Transactions were too limited to establish prices.—Freights, it was thought, would open at one half cent., and the rates of discount on fifty days bill, are quoted at one and three-fourths to two.

Fatal and Melancholy Accident—Three Men Drowned.

While the ferry skiff was crossing the Illinois river yesterday, the wind blowing hard and cold, it unfortunately swamped, there being six men in at the time, three of whom (Mr. Wheatland, John Lane, the ferryman, and a young man supposed to be a Mr. McGrow) were drowned. Mr. A. Keefer, Mr. Boles, father-in-law to Mr. Wheatland, and Mr. G. Burr, merchant of this place, were saved—Boles and Burr by swimming to the shore, and Mr. K. by holding on to the skiff, with which he floated a full half mile down the river before being rescued. Mr. Wheatland leaves a young wife to mourn his loss, having been married but about four weeks. Mr. Lane has been on the ferry for four or five years. Their bodies still remain in the river.

Great credit and praise are due Reese Morgan, esq. and Mr. Geo. Belford, for the assistance they rendered Messrs. Boles and Burr, who, in all probability, would have sunk within a few feet of the shore, as they were completely exhausted, but for their timely aid.—*Ottawa Constitutionalist.*

Shocking.—On Friday last, Dr. J. C. Goodhue, of Rockford, was called out into the country to visit a sick person; he had hitched his horse, it being dark, and was about entering the house, when he was precipitated into a well, which remained uncovered. He fell 30 feet, by which his skull was severely fractured. He lived about 30 minutes after he was taken out.—*Prairie Dem.*

Bear Stories.—The Detroit Free Press says that there has been more bears killed in Michigan the past season, than any previous season. In Ionia county, alone, upwards of two hundred have been "laid to the land." One Indian killed twelve in one day.

☞Forty-one members of the U. S. House of Representatives have voted for the withdrawal of our armies from Mexico.

Just the patriotic number who were hanged after the fight of Churubusco. Riley is at large, and probably would like to head another company.

St. Louis Reveille.

News from the Seat of War.

By the arrival of the steam ship New Orleans, the Delta has received late files of papers from Mexico, containing a few items of interest.

Fifty-eight wagons arrived at Vera Cruz, from Jalapa, on the 20th ult. Ninety-five men, under the command of Lieut. Tilghman, were found sufficient to escort them in.

It is rumored that Gen. Marshall, who is at Jalapa, will mach on Orizaba, as soon as he can get the necessary ammunition. We give this as we heard it, as a rumor.

Padre Jarauta, the known guerrilla chief, is now recruiting in that city.

There are about 2,000 men in Jalapa.

From the capital, we have the consecutive numbers of the American Star, from 1st November to the 9th December. The most stirring affair in Mexico seems to be the project of a railroad from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz.

Everything is quiet in the city. The Star, of the 9th, says:

Taking every thing into consideration, barring the dullness of trade, we believe the city of Mexico never experienced palmier days than the present.

The Congress at Queretaro is in a state of great disorder—indeed, it is wholly unable to get a quorum. Something was hoped for from the Council of Governors, to whom the question of war or peace, so far as Mexico is concerned, was specially referred. They avowed themselves in favor of peace, at the commencement of their session; but either from fear of Santa Anna, or some worse motive, they adjourned, a day or two since, referring the matter back to the Supreme Government. This is about tantamount to a determination to do nothing whatever. The new President, Anaya, lacks energy and decision, and we fear nothing good is to be expected of him.

The *Delta* has gathered some further intelligence in regard to affairs in Queretaro, from passengers by the Orleans. It says:

We are told by several of the intelligent gentlemen who have just arrived from Mexico, that there is no doubt that the Puros are decidedly favorable to the continued occupation of Mexico by the United States, beliving that such occupation will secure to that party its darling objects—a Federal and Republican system of Government—and the overthrow of the Church Monopoly. It was this feeling and opinion that induced the retirement of the forty Puros from the Congress at Queretaro.

The Council of Governors of States which met at Queretaro was at last unanimous in favor of renewing negotiations with the United States, the Governor of San Luis Potosi, who was at first strongly in favor of continuing hostilities, having at last surrendered his opinion to the majority.

It is believed that a peace, on the basis proposed by Mr. Trist, would be acceptable to all the sober and sedate portion of the population, but that it would be resisted and opposed by Santa Anna or some other chiefs, and by the great mass of the people.

It is said that Mr. Doyle, the British Consul, who left Vera Cruz some days ago, with an American escort, bore despatches from the English Government to that of Mexico, urging in a very authoratative manner, the necessity of Mexico concluding a peace with the United States. We give the statement for what it is worth.

The Hon. Henry Clay's speech upon the war has been widely circulated through Mexico. It has been received by the Mexicans with great manifestations of pleasure.

On the 17th inst., Gen. Lane, with a detachment, fought the Mexicans at a place named *Matamoros*, whipped them, and delivered several prisoners.—We have to regret the loss of Lieut. Ridgely, of the artillery, and Ass't Adj't Gen. to Gen. Lane.

Gens. Patterson and Cushing, with between two and three thousand men, arrived at the city of Mexico on the 9th and 10th ults.

Mr. Lincoln.

This gentleman has made his debut in Congress, by the introduction of a preamble and resolution on the subject of the precise "*spot*" where the first blood was shed in the present war. They are copied in another column, and show conclusively, that the littleness of the pettifoging lawyer has not been merged into the greatness of the statesman. We regret, as a citizen of Illinois, that a representative from our noble state, should thus disgrace her, by offering such trash for the consideration of the grave and dignified legislature of this wide spread republic. Well may may the patriotic people of the 7th district lament that they have not a Hardin or Baker to represent them at this important crisis! Alas, poor Spotty!—*Ill. Globe.*

Counterfeits.

Counterfeit three dollar notes on the Bank of Sandusky, letter A, pay O. Smith, October 1st, 1844, have made their appearance in New Albany. The bank has not issued any bills since 1842, and none payable to O. Smith.

The Richmond papers state that counterfeit fifty dollar notes on the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, purporting to be issued at Wytheville, are in circulation. One of the readiest means of detecting the counterfeit bill, is, by observing that on the face of the note 50 appears six times, while it is not the case with the genuine note.

Commodore Stockton and Annexation.—The St. Joseph's Gazette, (Mo.) has an account of a meeting held in that village, to honor the Commodore, on his arrival from the Californias. He made a long speech, and declared that he had no sympathies for the Mexicans; that they were a doomed people; that he went in for annexing not only *their* whole territory, but in due time, for extending the area of American liberty over the whole continent, even unto Cape Horn!

The doctrine "right or wrong, our country sanctioned by high authority.—An old gentleman in Iowa undertook to lecture a volunteer on the character of the war with Mexico. Like our neighbor, he called it a war against God. The volunteers reminded him that our arms had always been successful; that God certainly did not fight for Mexico. The old man was rather at fault; but at length he stammered out, "Well, it does seem that Providence aids our country, '*right or wrong.*'" *Lou. Dem.*

Whig Proscription.—The Xenia Torchlight of the 15th inst. reads Col. James Collier out of the ranks as a candidate for Governor. His crime is that he refuses to bow the knee to the Corwin faction and swear that when he voted war existed "by the act of Mexico," he voted for "a lie." Mr. Collier does not, like Mr Clay, *almost worship truth*, but like a man sticks to his integrity. Col. Collier is a whig—but what is rare in that party he is consistent and refuses to make a fool of himself.—*Clermont Co. Sun.*

Every Whig editor and orator should, in these days, make himself thoroughly acquainted with the history of Rome, as its applicability to the present condition of our country, is remarkably analogous. Every act of Mr. Polk is, by whig ingenuity, tortured into a similarity to some measure that caused the downfall of that mighty empire. The President is a Nero, every member of the cabinet a Tarquin or Caligula; and we suppose Mr. Webster must be a Cato, Corwin a Brutus, and Clay a Curtius, as he is already sacrificing himself for the salvation of his country.—*New York Globe.*

Usury Laws.—The Baltimore Sun says:

"Laws cannot prevent dealings in usury, as is attested by universal experience. The needy will borrow; the usurious will lend, and the certain effects of attaching pains and penalties to such transactions, are to swell the premium paid by the borrower, and to tempt him to become a dishonest man. Why should a price be fixed by law on money? It is property precisely as is a bale of cotton or a hogshead of sugar, and fluctuates as they do in value."

☞Mr. Clay now pretends to think slavery a great, but irremediable evil,—as much as to say *nothing*. A few years ago he solemnly declared that "200 years of legislation had *sanctioned* and *sanctified* negro slaves as property?"—*Ia. Sen.*

"Strike while the iron is hot."—Two servants, who had lived many years together, with an old gentleman in Northamptonshire, where one evening sitting by the kitchen fire, when the batchelor said to the maid, "Hannah, you and I have lived many years together, and been very comfortable; master gets very old and shaky, and can't last long; and when he dies we should'nt like to part, so suppose we be married; we've saved a bit of money apiece, and when master's gone should go on a bit of land. What sayest, yes or no, at once?"—Hannah replied, "No, Peter, I'd rather not." Peter said no more about it. The next night the same parties sat in the same places. After a little time Hannah said, "Peter, I've been thinking about what you said last night, and have altered my mind." Peter answered in three words, "So have I."

This item must have been written by an unfortunate old bachelor, who had been jilted by some unmerciful fair one:—

"Marriage is like a flashing candle light,
Placed in the window on a summer night;
Inviting all the insects of the air
To come and singe their pretty winglets there;
Those that are out, butt heads against the pane,
Those that are in, butt to get out again."

The Magnetic Telegraph.—A letter from Alton, dated on Saturday, says: "The telegraphic lightning flashed upon us this day, for the first time. The cities of St. Louis and Alton are united in 'lightning,' if nothing else." The line is, we understand, to be extended rapidly on the best route (that is, the route whereon most interest is promptly manifested) towards Galena and Chicago. The opening of the Illinois canal, next spring, and the increased trade on the Illinois river route, will make the telegraph a valuable auxiliary in the business between Chicago, Alton and St. Louis.—*St. Louis Republican.*

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED AT

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

The publishers of the *Register* return, to their numerous patrons, their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage which they have extended to them during the past year, and entertain a pride as well as pleasure in announcing that their circulation is steadily and rapidly increasing. We will endeavor to continue to merit the approval of our patrons, by our efforts, in the future, to make the Register acceptable to them.

THE COMING POLITICAL CANVASS

Will be one of exciting interest. The Presidential campaign for 1848 is about opening. Both parties are preparing themselves for the contest, and it behooves every man, who feels an interest in his country's welfare, to keep himself informed of political events as they transpire. It is unnecessary for us to speak of the political principles for which the Register will contend. Our principles are those of the great Democratic party.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS,

Which is now in session, we will note, and make our readers acquainted with the leading events thereof. The session will be an exciting one, and the proceedings will be of unusual interest.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS

Will be given in our columns, together with other matter, which will be interesting to the general reader.

THE MARKETS,—PRODUCE, PORK, ETC.

Will be noted, and an accurate account of the condition of our own, together with the leading city markets.

OUR PRICE IS $2 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE.

To clubs, we will furnish the Register on the following terms, when accompanied by the cash:

6 copies will be furnished in one package for	$10	13 copies will be furnished one package for	$20
10 " " " " "	16	27 " " " " "	40

State Register Book & Job Printing Establishment.

Having made considerable addition to our stock of job materials, we are now prepared to print Blanks, Circulars, Posters, Hand-bills, Store-bills, Cards, Pamphlets and every kind of plain and ornamental printing. Merchants, who want store-bills; Professional men, who want cards; Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables and other officers who want blanks, will do well to patronize us, as we will do their work in a style unsurpassed, and at the lowest rates.

Jan. 1, 1848. LANPHIER & WALKER.

From the Belleville Times.

Democrat and Whig.

Two setts of resolutions—both relative to the war, though differing widely in their character—have recently been introduced into the lower House of Congress. One of these sets of resolutions was introduced by Major Richardson, the newly elected democratic member from our state. The other set was introduced by Mr. Lincoln, also a new member from this state—a whig; and, as his resolutions clearly show, a faithful representative of the feelings of his party. The resolutions of Mr. Richardson embody the views and feelings of the entire democratic party of the country; while those of Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, express with equal fidelity the sentiments and feelings of the whig party. The resolutions of Major Richardson are brief and to the point, as follows:

Resolved, That the existing war with Mexico was just and necessary on our part, and has been prosecuted with the sole purpose of vindicating our national rights and honor, and of securing an honorable peace.

Resolved, That the rejection of our repeated overtures of peace leaves this government no alternative but the most vigorous prosecution of the war in such manner, consistent with the law of nations, as will make the enemy feel all its calamities and burdens, and until Mexico shall agree to a just and honorable peace, providing satisfactory indemnity in money or territory for past injuries, including the expenses of the war.

Resolved, That the amount of indemnity must necessarily depend upon the obstinacy of the enemy and the duration of the war.

Mr. Lincoln's resolutions, being eight in number, and introduced with a preamble, are too lengthy, taken entire, for insertion here. The *preamble* has reference to the President's statement, that notwithstanding our many causes of complaint against Mexico, "we forbore to take redress into our own hands until she herself became the aggressor, by invading our soil, in hostile array, and shedding the blood of our citizens." The five first resolutions of Mr. Lincoln deny, by implication, the truth of the foregoing statement. The 6th and 7th resolutions contain the *gist* of the whole, call upon the President to inform the House.

"6thly. Whether the people of that settlement" (where the first blood was shed) "did or did not flee from the approach of the United States Army, leaving unprotected their homes and their growing crops, *before* the blood was shed, as in the message stated; and whether the first blood so shed was or was not shed within the enclosure of one of the people who had thus fled from it.

"7thly. Whether our *citizens*, whose blood was shed as in his message declared, were, or were not, at that time armed officers and soldiers, sent into that settlement by the military order of the President, through the Secretary of War."

The miserable pretence of desiring information on points connected with the war, will not conceal from intelligent men the real object of these resolutions. They are designed to exhibit our own country to the world in a false and odious light, by representing us as the aggressors in our war with Mexico—thus endorsing the declaration of Mr. Clay, that the war "is one of unjust and offensive aggression" on our part. In all sincerity we must say, that we regret exceedingly the ground which Mr. Lincoln has taken on the subject of our difficulties with Mexico. At the same time we cannot deny that he is truly representing the feelings of the party which elected him:—or, we should rather say, of the *leading politicians* of that party. We verily believe that every whig paper in Illinois will applaud Mr. Lincoln for the unpatriotic stand he has taken in reference to the war. Be it so: And let Mr. Lincoln derive from their laudations such comfort as he may. But of one thing he may rest assured, the entire democracy of Illinois, as well as many of the rank *and file* of his own party, will condemn his course forever. His pathetic lamentation over the fate of those Mexicans who had to "flee from the approach of the United States Army, leaving unprotected their homes and their growing crops," is in strong contrast with his cold indifference in regard to our own slaughtered citizens.—But these "citizens," Mr. Lincoln intimates, were "armed officers and soldiers;" and therefore, though they fell in defence of their country's rights, they are entitled to none of the sympathy of the only whig representative in Congress from Illinois. It requires some charity, in one acquainted with the political history of Mr. Lincoln, not to believe that undying hatred to his former and successful rival who fell so gloriously in this very war; has entered into the motives which prompted these resolutions.

Melancholy Shipwreck---A whole Crew Perished.

A letter from Major Hunter, one of the commissioners of wrecks, in Princess Anne, to a house in Norfolk, states the following particulars:

"I am sorry to have to inform you, that the new schooner Sea Witch, of New York, came ashore on the beach, six miles south of Cape Henry, in the snow-storm on Thursday, and all on board have perished. Both masts are gone, or at least are floating alongside. We have had her boarded this morning; and it is thought she was in ballast. Three men have been found along shore, and I think the remainder are in the rigging. As soon as the tide falls we shall endeavor to save what we can."

The schooner Amanda, of Riverhead, Smith, master, went ashore at the same time and place—crew saved. Saw the crew of the Sea Witch lash themselves in the rigging.

Yankees.—Jeffries, the great British reviewer, it is said, once remarked that it was his firm belief, that if a premium of a thousand dollars were offered for the best translation of the Greek Bible, it would be taken by a Yankee, who, till the offer was made, had never seen a word of Greek in his life. He would immediately commence learning the language to qualify himself for the great undertaking, and would finish the whole work quicker than any other person and bear off the premium.

☞During a season of great religious declension, an aged deacon was asked whether the church to which he belonged were united. "Ah, yes," replied the good man, with emotion, "for we are all *frozen together!*"

☞ Every Governor elected by the people this fall, with one exception, is a democrat, viz: Dana of Maine, Towns of Georgia, Thomas of Maryland, Shunk of Pennsylvania, Haines of Michigan, and Marshall of Mississippi. Briggs of Massachusetts is the exception. Here is heard the voice of the people.—*N. H. Patriot.*

From the Ohio Statesman.

The Fraud—The New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. Bank.

This rotten robber shop, to the worthlessness of which we long since called public attention, has gone to pieces just at a time when the most of its moneys had gone into the hands of the farmers for their Pork! We have been told that twenty thousand dollars of this trash has been paid to the farmers of this county for pork within a few days.

How long will the people who labor honestly for a living support a system that yearly robs them of their hard earnings? It was a fitting moment for the whigs in the Legislature to pass resolutions eulogising the banking system. At the moment they were whitewashing the banks, the farmers of this county were swindled out of tens of thousands of dollars! It was a glorious triumph for whiggery all round, both in and out of the Legislature, and it shows how admirably their system works! We have our doubts, however, whether the mass of the people, who are swindled, will feel as great joy as those who are receiving the rewards of this legalized system of plunder!

A Worthy Mission.

The Mississippians, after a long discussion about the bonds of the state, issued illegally, have come unanimously to an agreement that they ought to be paid, and are taking measures to bring it about, in a way which if successful, will more than wipe away the stain of repudiation. It ought not to be forgotten, that Mississippi has not repudiated any claims against her which could have been recovered in any court of law. The bonds which she has refused to pay, were issued in violation of the express letter of her constitution, and that fact was opened to all the world. The repudiators have therefore taken the attitude of defenders of the constitution. But the men who issued the bonds were the agents of the state, and the money was received by the state, and used according to the acts of her legislature.—Under such circumstances the integrity of the world will never be satisfied until the bonds are paid.—This both parties see and confess, and seem determined that it shall be done, by voluntary contribution if in no other way. The repudiators are foremost in this, and in their individual capacity offer to contribute liberally. So the men of wealth propose to take up the bonds individually, and preserve them as trophies of the deed, handing them down to their posterity as a memento of what each family did voluntarily, for the honor of their state. Col. T. E. Robins, who has had much to do in managing the pecuniary affairs of Mississippi, and has the confidence of all parties there, is about to embark for England, for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, a movement there, which will meet the new state of things in Mississippi.—*Jour. Com.*

From the St. Louis Reveille.

Destruction of Another Steamer.—The "Sea Bird" Blown Up!

We learn from passengers who arrived this morning, on the steamer Declaration, that, on last Wednesday morning, the steamer Sea Bird, on her way up from New Orleans, with a heavy cargo of assorted groceries, took fire while lying at, or a few yards below, the town of Cape Girardeau. The fire was discovered issuing from the ladies' cabin, by one of the watchmen, about three o'clock in the morning. The captain was asleep in one of the state-rooms adjoining the fire, and the first intimation he had of the disaster was from the watchman, who burst in his state-room and dragged him out. The fire had by that time spread along the roof of the cabin, too far to admit of any possible chance of extinguishment. Among the cargo was a large lot of *gunpowder*, report says, *twelve hundred kegs.*

The officers and crew immediately alarmed the inhabitants of the Cape, and many in their terror, retreated from the town to the woods in the rear. All retired from the river front, and after burning down to the cargo, the boat blew up with a tremendous explosion. She was literally torn to pieces, and her fragments and cargo scattered in every direction. Nearly all the glass in the town was broken, and some of the houses on the river front injured. The Catholic College, we learn, sustained considerable injury—every pane of glass in the whole building was broken.

We are happy to add that *no lives were lost!* Nor, as far as we could learn, any persons injured by the explosion.

Further Particulars.

The clerk of the Sea Bird kindly furnished us, last evening, with an extra from the Eagle office, at Cape Girardeau, which contains some further particulars of the damage done by this terrible explosion. When the attempts to stay the progress of the fire were found useless, the men tried to scuttle the boat, but the sparks were blown in a shower down the hold, and they fled from their labor affrighted. Fragments of the vessel were blown across to the opposite shore, and for some minutes it rained a shower of particles of wood, iron, salt, and portions of the cargo. The report was distinctly heard at Cairo, a distance of fifty miles. The college was damaged, the Eagle says, to the amount of $500, some of the passengers up from there say $1,000. The Sea Bird lay about 150 yards from this building. Many of the doors were forced and broken by the concussion, and the plastering shook off the walls. The inmates fled in their night clothes. A boy, who was forgotten during the alarm, was nearly smothered in bed by the plastering from the ceiling falling upon his head. One of the citizens who had fled over a mile from the shore, into the woods, says fragments from the boat fell all around where he had taken shelter.

The captain states that the boat took fire on her boiler deck, on her trip up, when near Plaquemine, and that one or two men who got off below the mouth were suspected of having set fire to some furniture which was piled upon that portion of the boat.

Another Steamboat Disaster—Destruction of the "Planter."

The steamer "Planter," Capt. Belt, burst both boilers on Wednesday evening, while rounding to at Jones' Ferry, or 12 Mile Island, in the Illinois river. The explosion destroyed almost the entire cabin, rending it into fragments, and scattering it upon the stream. After the disaster, the wreck took fire, but by the exertions of the crew, it was soon extinguished.

The Planter was on her way down, with a heavy freight and a number of passengers. All in the upper part of the boat, both passengers and officers, were more or less injured, while the deck crew escaped with slight injury. Five persons were killed: Mr. Hatch, of Meredosia; Mr. Edwards, of Florence, and Mr. Watts, of Winchester, all passengers from Illinois, and one deck hand and a boy belonging to the boat. Capt. Belt, his first clerk, and first engineer, besides several of the cabin passengers, are reported severely injured, some of them, it is feared, fatally. The steamer Domain passed the wreck at Twelve Mile island. *Reveille.*

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Surveyor's compass and Theodolite, for sale *cheap* for cash, by C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO., dec. 31. West side of the Square.

Immense Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they are on hand with a stock of Goods, embracing everything within scope of the most vivid imagination, very difficult to realize and impossible to describe, in view of which they most cordially invite the attention of the public.

nov. 6, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

ESTATE OF ROYAL S. JOHNSON.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of February next, I shall attend before the probate Justice of the peace of Logan county, Illinois, at his office in Camden, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Royal S. Johnson, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

dec. 31—4w* JAMES HIERONYMAUS, Adm'r.

Nuncupative Will Proven.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of Edward Robbison, late of the county of Logan, and state of Illinois, deceased, that on the ninth day of November, 1847, the nuncupative will of said testator was exhibited, proven, and admitted to record in the Logan county probate court; now, therefore, unless you or some of you, the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, shall be and appear in the Logan county probate court at a regular term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court-house in Camden, on Monday, the third day of January next, and then and their show cause, if any you have, why letters testamentry shall not be granted on said will, the same will be granted thereon as in other cases.

nov. 26.—6w. WM. STALLINGS, P. J. P.

Pronunciamento Extraordinary.

While we are excessively thankful to a large class of our friends for the patronage conferred upon us, it would afford us great pleasure to "extend the area" of our gratitude to another numerous class, whose patronage so far has not been accompanied with a corresponding proportion of the circulating medium. We trust that their oversight in this regard will be speedily rectified. All persons who know themselves to be indebted to will please remit us the amount due us. As our Springfield patrons are nearest to us we trust that they will be the first to engage in so laudable an enterprise.—Those who have accounts against us *will* present them, *of course.*

Jan. 14, 1848. LANPHIER & WALKER.

THE MARKETS.

Springfield, Jan. 14.

There is no alterations from last week's quotations, which we republish below:

Flour $5; Wheat, 70c.; Corn, 16c.; Cornmeal, 25a30c.; Oats, 20c.; Potatoes, 25c.; Beef, $2 on hoof; Pork, $1 50a$2; no Bacon in market; Lard, 4c; Butter, 12½c.; Eggs, 12½c.; Beeswax, 25c; Chickens, 75a$1 per doz.; Turkies 37½a50c.; Venison, $1 50 per saddle.

St. Louis.—The Union of Tuesday says: "Owing to the scarcity of produce on hand, and the extreme cold weather, we have no transactions to report. Out-door business is almost entirely suspended. Two boats have arrived from above, but had not discharged in season, to effect sales up to 12 o'clock. We hear of no change in prices since our last report. Flour may be quoted at $4 62; Wheat, 85a95c.; Corn, 32c.; Lard, 4½a5c.; Whisky, 18c.; Lead, 4c.; Hides, 6½, and all other articles at previous rates.

DIED.—On the 8th instant, in this county, after a long illness, Mrs. Susan F. Polk, consort of Mr. C. M. Polk.

Proposals for Subsistence for the Choctaw Indians.

SEALED proposals will be received by Samuel M. Rutherford, Choctaw agent and acting superintendent Western Territory, at the Choctaw agency, west of the state of Arkansas, until 12 o'clock meridian, March 1, 1848, for furnishing subsistence to the Choctaw Indians who shall emigrate from the states of Mississippi and Alabama to the Choctaw country, west of the state of Arkansas, during the year 1848, for the term of one year after their arrival; and to those who have emigrated since the 1st June last, for the unexpired term of one year from that time. The daily ration to consist of one pound of fresh beef or fresh pork, or three-fourths of a pound of salt pork, and of three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour to each person, and of four quarts of salt for every one hundred persons.

The number removed since the 1st of June is about twenty-five, and it is estimated that there are about three thousand yet east of the Mississippi to be removed.—Measures have been taken by the Indian Department to facilitate their early emigration, but the situation of the Indians is such that it is impossible, at the present time, to indicate the number of those still east who will determine to remove west, or the time that those who shall remove will arrive in their new country. It is supposed, however, that a small party will emigrate during the succeeding month of January, and others at different periods during the year, as they can be collected and prepared for the journey.

A contract will be made for those who have removed since June, and for all who may emigrate during the year 1848—more or fewer; the subsistence to be furnished by the contractor at such times and at such places in the Indian country, as the agent for the Choctaws for the time being, or such person or persons as he may appoint, shall designate. The Department and its agents will use all proper exertions to hasten the emigration and make it general, but it will not be responsible in any way for failure or refusal of the Indians to remove.

The proposals must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that those making them have the ability to execute the contracts,—the names of the persons they intend giving as their sureties therefor, and a written guaranty from such persons that a contract will promptly be entered into in conformity with the proposals if accepted. The reliableness, business capacity and pecuniary ability of the proposers, and the sufficiency of their sureties, must be certified to by an officer of the United States. No proposal will be considered in regard to which these requirements are not complied with.

It must be distinctly understood that all and every expense connected with or incident to the transportation of the provisions to the place or places which shall be selected for their issue to the Indians, and with or to the issuing of them, is to be borne by the contractor or contractors, and that the United States reserve the right, whenever the proper officer of the government shall be of opinion that the contractor or contractors is or are not performing his or their contract faithfully, and in the proper spirit, to declare the same null and void, and to cause the proper issues of rations to be made for the remainder of the time specified in the contract on account of the contractor or contractors, and for which he or they, and his or their sureties shall be liable.

Bonds with two or more sureties, in a penalty of $25,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The sufficiency of the sureties to be approved by a judge or district attorney of the United States.

War Department, Office Indian Affairs, 24th December, 1847.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration, on the estate of William D. C. Lewis, dec'd., late of Sangamon county, and will attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace for Sangamon county, on the first Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same.

jan 14, 1848—4w L. D. LEWIS, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Davis Stilly, deceased, late of Williamson county, Illinois, are requested to present them to the undersigned, before the probate court of said county, at his office, in Marion, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Dec. 24—4w STEPHEN STILLY, CALVIN STILLY; Adm'tre.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of William Morris, deceased, late of Macon county, Illinois, are hereby notified and requested to attend at the probate office, in Decatur, Macon county, Illinois, on the first Monday in February next, for adjustment of claims against said estate. Due attendance will be given for that purpose by the undersigned.

Dec. 24—4w* SAMUEL REA, Adm'r.

State of Illinois—Jo Daviess County.

In the Supreme Court.

Charles Peck, with the will annexed of James W. Stephenson, deceased, Plantiff in error.

vs.

Isaac P. Stevens and Origin Brown, Defendants in error

ERROR TO JO DAVIESS COUNTY COURT.

ON this day came the said plantiff in error, by E. B. Washburne, his attorney, and it having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Origin Brown, one of the above named defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is ordered by the court that the said Origin Brown shall enter his appearance herein, on the second Monday in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and that due publication of this order be made for four weeks successively in the State Register, a newspaper published at the seat of government. The last of said publications to be made at least thirty days before the second Monday in December, and after such publication as aforesaid, and in proof thereof, this cause shall stand for hearing as if the said defendant in error had been regularly summoned by *scire facias.*

Dec. 17, '47.—4w R. B. SLOCUMB, C. S. C.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

In Sangamon Circuit Court.

TO Ann L. Walters, William L. Walters, Martin V. B. Walters, Charles R. Walters, Robert G. Walters and Maria D. Walters, children and infant heirs of William Walters, deceased, and Ann I. Walters, widow of William Walters, deceased, and all others interested.

You will please take notice that a petition will be by the undersigned administrator and administratrix of William Walters deceased, presented to the circuit court of said county of Sangamon, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of March, 1848, at the court-house, in Springfield, in said county, for a sale of the following described real estate, of which said William Walters died seized, for the payment of the debts established against the estate of said deceased, his personal property having been found insufficient for that purpose, when and where you can attend and resist the same if you think proper; to wit: The west half of the north-west quarter of section fifteen, (15) in township six north, range one east, third principal meridian, and containing 63 34-100ths acres, and the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of said section fifteen, (15) in township six north, range one east, third principal meridian, containing forty acres. The above described property lying and being situated in Fayette county, state of Illinois. Also, the following described real estate, situate in Fayette county, Illinois, to wit: Fifty-six (56) feet of ground, fronting upon Gallatin street and extending in depth eighty (80) feet, it being the corner lot upon which Captain Linn's store house is now situated, and known on the town plat of Vandalia as lot number five (5) in block number forty-two. (42) Also, lot number six, (6) situated as aforesaid, being eighty (80) feet in front, on fourth street, and extending in depth one hundred and twelve feet. (112)

THOMAS LEWIS, Adm'r.
ANN I. WALTERS, Adm'trix.

Dec. 17, 1847—4w.

Insolvent's Notice.

BY order of David W. Jones, esq., Judge of the probate of Iowa county, in the Territory of Wisconsin, of the decree of counsellor at law, notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of Cyrus Leland of the county of Sauk, and territory aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, petitioning for the benefit of an act entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," to show cause if any they have, before the said judge of probate at his office, in Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa aforesaid, on the first Monday of March next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

MOORE & LELAND Att'ys. for Pet'r.

Dec. 3, 1847.—10 w.

100,000 RIBBED and split Percussion caps, of the best quality. No mistakake, "surepop." [dec 17] CHATTERTON & BRO.

Estray Notices.

A BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Parmeans Barlow, one mile north of Hennepin, Putnam county, a bay filley, about three years old next spring, fourteen hands high, right hind and left fore foot white, a small star in the forehead; appraised at $35, on 13th December, 1847.

GEORGE DENT, Cl'k.

A BAY HORSE.—Taken up by Thomas P. Benston, township 10 north, 2 east, Knox county, one bay horse colt, one year old past, black mane and tail, about fourteen hands high; appraised to $40, on December 14, 1847.

Z. COOLEY, Cl'k.

WHITE HORSE.—Taken up by Abraham Smith, six miles north of Salem, on the Vandalia road, a white horse colt, two years old last spring, grey about the thighs, left eye out, some halter marks, about fourteen hands high; and appraised to $15, on the 8th December, 1847.

W. W. PACE, Cl'k.

A BAY FILLEY.—Taken up George Harmon, on the Shawneetown road, Randolph county, a bay filley, small white spot in the forehead, left hind foot white up above the pastern, some white above the hoof of the left fore foot, a small white speck opposite the knee of the left fore foot, some white specks on her back, some white hairs on her fore legs near the body; appraised to $20, November 30, 1847.

F. MAXWELL, Cl'k.

LIGHT SORREL MARE.—Taken up by Wm. Chappell in Randolph county, a light sorrel mare, right fore foot and both hind feet white, star in the forehead, with a stripe running in said star; a white spot on her back, a small cord on her neck, is about thirteen hands high, is about twelve or thirteen years old; appraised to $16. Also, a light sorrel filley, a large blaze in her face, some white hair in her mane, the fore legs and the right hind leg white, a bell on her neck, supposed to be two years old past; appraised to $10, on the 7th December, 1847.

F. MAXWELL, Cl'k.

ESTRAY CLAY BANK MARE.—Taken up by Wm. Rainey, Randolph county, a clay bank mare, black or dark mane and tail, has a white hind foot; appraised to $30, December 7, 1847.

F. MAXWELL, Cl'k.

DARK IRON GREY HORSE COLT.—Taken up by Henry Hills, in township 3 north, 1 west, Schuyler county, a dark iron grey horse colt, two years old last spring, a blaze in the forehead, right fore foot and near hind foot white, and some white on the right hind foot, fifteen hands high, had on a large joint yoke; appraised to $27 50, December 4, 1847.

NATHAN MOORE, Cl'k.

LIGHT IRON GREY MARE & COLT.—Taken up by Lucas Whitcomb, Boone county, in Caledonia Precinct, one iron grey mare, about nine years old, sixteen hands high, right hind foot white, scar on the back, has light mane and switch tail; appraised to $40. Also, one dark iron grey horse colt, white in the forehead, white hind feet, about eight months old, appraised to $25, on December 10, 1847.

R. D. RIX, Cl'k.

DARK BAY MARE & TWO COLTS.—Taken up by Alden D. Barnes, living in Boone county, in Manchester Precinct, a dark bay mare, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, blemish on the right eye, left hip broken down; appraised to $35. Also, one sucking bay mare colt, four months old; appraised to $13. Also, a two year old horse colt, left eye out, white stripe in the face; appraised to $25, on the 10th of December, 1847.

R. D. RIX, Cl'k.

ONE BRIGHT BAY HORSE COLT.—Taken up by Richard S. White, Ohio Precinct, Boone county, a bright bay horse colt, supposed to be two years old past, small white spot in the face, black legs, is fifteen hands high; appraised to $35, December 10, 1847.

R. D. RIX, Cl'k.

BAY MARE.—Taken up by Stephen Stilly, six miles east of Marion, Williamson county, one bay mare, star in the face, is about seven years old, fifteen hands high, mane lies on the left side; appraised to $30, Nov. 22, 1847.

A. P. CORDER, Cl'k.

YELLOW COLT & BROWN HORSE.—Taken up by Peter Griggs, in Grundy county, Nov. 22, 1847, one yellow colt, about six months old, a stripe in the face, four white feet; appraised to $10. Also, a brown horse, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, star in the forehead, has black legs, mane and tail; and appraised to $35.

GEORGE H. KIERSTED, Cl'k.

ONE BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Thomas Haywood in the south Georgetown Precinct, Vermillion county, a bay filley, three years old last spring, about fifteen hands high; appraised at $28, December 6, 1847.

THOMAS SHORT, Cl'k.

DARK BAY MARE.—Taken up by Michael Deck, in the Vernon Precinct Vermilion county, a dark bay mare, a star in the forehead, nearly fifteen hands high, supposed to be six years old, has the ring bone on both fore feet, appraised to $30, on the 22d day of December, 1847.

THOMAS SHORT, Cl'k.

DARK BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Augustus Bliss, living in Blissville, Jefferson county, a dark bay filley, three years old, fourteen hands high; appraised to $18, December, 1847.

J. F. WATSON, Cl'k.

ONE BROWN FILLEY.—Taken up by Wm. Ishmael, on Sangamon Bottom, in Cass county, a brown filley two years old last spring, with a white stripe down the face extending over the left nostril and right hind foot white; and appraised at $30, on the 18th of December, 1847.

L. F. SANDERS, Cl'k.

LIGHT BAY MARE.—Taken up by Herman Peter, in Okaw Precinct, in Washington county, a little white spot in the face, some white on the inside of both left feet, a small bell on her neck with a leather collar, five years old next spring; appraised at $26, December 13, 1847.

AMOS WATTS, Cl'k.

ONE BAY MARE.—Taken up by Robert Morrison, seven miles south-west of Carlyle, Clinton county, a bay mare, supposed to be two years old last spring; is about thirteen hands high, a little white in the forehead, the left hind foot white; appraised to $18, December 10, 1847.

W. C. LONG, Cl'k.

ONE BAY MARE.—Taken up by Henry S. Misner, in Newark precinct, Kendall county, a bay mare, a star in the forehead, has a little white on the nose, both hind feet white, has a small spot on one of the fore feet, supposed to be ten or eleven years old; appraised to $15, December 27, 1847.

GEORGE W. HARTWELL, Cl'k.

ONE BLACK COLT.—Taken up by John O. Waterman, in Hampton Precinct, Rock Island county, a black colt, three years old, small star in the forehead, long switch tail, pastern joint bent near the ground; appraised to $11 75, December 22, 1847.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Cl'k.

ONE BAY MARE.—Taken up by Washington Campbell, in the six mile prairie, Franklin county, a bay mare, a white spot in her forehead, some gray hairs on her neck, hind foot white, fourteen hands high, eighteen years old; appraised to $7, on the 24th day of December, 1847.

W. R. BROWNING, Cl'k.

SORREL MARE.—Taken up by William Blanton, five miles north of Benton, Franklin county, one sorrel mare, three years old last spring, supposed to be fifteen hands high, a small blaze in the forehead; appraised to $30, December 3d, 1847.

W. R. BROWNING, Cl'k.

TWO YEARLING COLTS.—Taken up by William L. White, of Middletown Precinct, in Logan county, one dark bay or brown stud colt, one year old past; appraised at $18. Also, a sorrel horse colt, one year old past, a star in the forehead, a little white on the right hind foot; appraised to $9, December 2, 1847.

WM. STALLINGS, Cl'k.

TWO LIGHT SORREL COLTS.—Taken up by Samuel H. Nay, of Middleton Precinct, Logan county, a light sorrel horse, white face, both hind legs white up near the hock, and right fore foot white, one year old past; appraised at $14. Also, a mare colt, blaze in the face, right fore foot and hind foot white; appraised to $12, December 2, 1847.

WM. STALLINGS, Cl'k.

ROAN FILLEY.—Taken up by Richard W. Clark, five miles east of Mt. Pulaski, Logan county, a star in the forehead, right hind foot somewhat white, two years old last spring; appraised to $25, December 9, 1847.

WM. STALLINGS, Cl'k.

LIGHT BROWN HORSE.—Taken up by Solomon H. Ellis, in Cottonwood Precinct, Cumberland county, a light brown horse, with a star in the forehead, and a few white hairs on the right nostril, and about thirteen hands high; supposed to be two years old last spring; appraised to $22 50, November 20, 1847.

A. K. BOSWORTH, Cl'k.

DARK BROWN FILLEY.—Taken up by Horace Baxter, in Jackson county, Crab Orchard Precinct, a dark brown filley, three years old last spring, about fourteen and a half hands high; appraised to $25, December 20, 1847.

B. KEITH, Cl'k.

SORREL FILLEY.—Taken up by William Eveland in 5 north, 4 east, Fulton county, December 10, 1847, a sorrel filley, two years old last spring, blaze face, about fifteen hands high; appraised to $25.

F. J. PORTER, Cl'k.

PALE SORREL HORSE.—Taken up by Hiram Yancy, six miles east of Marion, Williamson county, a pale sorrel horse, five years old, both hind feet white, small white in his forehead and snip on the nose, is thirteen and a half hands high; appraised to $12 50, December 13, 1847.

A. P. CORDER, Cl'k.

BRING on your Jugs, and have them filled with Sugar house or Plantation Molasses at Everybody's Store.

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

LEATHER.—Sole, upper, harness, bridle, skirting, calf, kip, lining, binding and pad skins, for sale by

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

SOFT SOAP BUSINESS.—We will purchase any quantity of genuine soft soap, for the accommodation of those who admire white linen. We are not unfrequently laughed at for dealing in the article, and some advertise that they will not take it. We intend to keep it, and those who wish to be soft-soaped can call elsewhere.

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

Estray Notices.

A BLACK COLT.—Taken up by Jefferson S. Combs, in Brush Creek Precinct, Bureau county, a black colt, blind, a little reddish mane, little white on the left hind foot, supposed to be a year old last spring, has been in the neighborhood for the last twelve months, appraised to $5, November 29, 1847.

A. T. THOMPSON, Cl'k.

SORREL FILLEY.—Taken up by Joseph Elledge, living in Blue River Precinct, Pike county, a sorrel filley, supposed to be two years old last spring; appraised at $12, December 6, 1847.

JOHN J. COLLARD, Cl'k.

ONE DARK BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by William Toner, in Kinderhook Precinct, Pike county, one dark bay filley, a small star in the forehead, supposed to be three years old next spring; appraised at $25, December 9, 1847.

JOHN J. COLLARD, Cl'k.

2 ESTRAYS.—Taken up by W. W. Hinkle, on the Soy Island, Kinderhook Precinct, Pike county, one bay filley, with a star in the forehead, and snip on the nose supposed to be three years old last spring; appraised to $25. Also, one sorrel stud colt, a star in the forehead, a snip on the nose, the left hind foot white half way up to the hock, supposed to be two years old last spring; appraised to $25, December 13, 1847.

JOHN J. COLLARD, Cl'k.

ONE LIGHT SORREL MARE.—Taken up by Thomas W. Dillon, residing in Gilead township, Calhoun county, one light sorrel mare, blaze face, some white on the left fore foot, supposed to be four years old next spring; appraised to $20, December 7, 1847.

JOHN CHAUNCEY, Cl'k.

SORREL MARE COLT.—Taken up by Christian Zeler, living in Versailles Precinct, Woodford county, near Forney's mill, a sorrel mare colt, a year old last spring; appraised to $14, November 27, 1847.

JOHN J. PERRY, Cl'k.

ONE DARK BAY MARE COLT.—Taken up by Wm. Hosher, living in Spring Bay Precinct, Woodford county, a dark bay mare colt, two years old last spring, a small star in the forehead, black mane, tail and legs, thirteen or fourteen hands high; appraised to $30, December 14, 1847.

JOHN J. PERRY, Cl'k.

2 ESTRAY FILLEYS.—Taken up by Jonathan Davidson, one mile and a quarter west of Manchester, in Scott county, a sorrel filley, three years old past, flax mane and tail, small blaze in the face, hind feet white, branded on the left shoulder with the letter R, fourteen and a half hands high; appraised to $20. Also, a black filley, two years old past, small grey streak in the face, end of the tail grey, hind feet white, fourteen and a half hands high; appraised at $25, on the 6th of December, 1847.

O. HAYNIE, Cl'k.

BAY PONEY.—Taken up by J. B. Morriss, five miles east of Naples, Scott county, one bay filley, three years old past, small star in the forehead, snip on the nose, both hind feet white, black mane and tail, about thirteen hands high; appraised to $15, December 6th, 1847.

O. HAYNIE, Cl'k.

BLACK FILLEY.—Taken up by Jacob Lowery, in 9 north, 4 east, Knox county, a black filley, supposed to be two years old last spring, about fifteen hands high, a star in the forehead, left hind leg white above the pastern, some white on the right hind leg a little above the hoof, a natural trotter; appraised to $15, 20th December, 1847.

Z. COOLEY, Cl'k.

BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by William Elliott, living in Olney, Richland county, a bay horse, dark mane and tail, about fifteen and a half hands high; appraised to $40, December 9, 1847.

M. B. SNYDER, Cl'k.

SORREL FILLEY & BROWN HORSE COLT.—Taken up by James Mitchell, in Grand Point Precinct, in Washington county, a sorrel filley, two years old past; appraised to $25. Also, a brown horse colt, two years old last spring, a star in the forehead, a little white on the right fore and hind foot; appraised to $20, Nov. 25, 1847.

AMOS WATTS, Cl'k.

ONE BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by David G. Yost, three miles south of Nashville, Washington county, one bay filley, one year old last spring, well grown, has some white on the hinder part of the right hind foot; appraised to $15, December 11, 1847.

AMOS WATTS, Cl'k.

RED GREY HORSE.—Taken up by Josiah Winters, in Okaw Precinct, Washington county, a red grey horse, five years old past, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, a blemish on the left eye; appraised to $26, December 7, 1847.

AMOS WATTS, Cl'k.

ONE BAY HORSE.—Taken up by James E. Fletcher, near Grandview, Edgar county, October, 9, 1847, a bay horse, supposed to be four years old, about thirteen hands high, a star in the forehead, snip on the nose; appraised to $25.

R. N. DICKENSON, Cl'k.

DARK BAY HORSE.—Taken up by R. N. Dickenson, three miles and a half north-east of Paris, in Edgar county, on the 17th November, 1847, a dark bay horse, about fifteen hands high, black legs, mane and tail, a few white spots on the left arm, small star in the forehead, the right hind foot white, supposed to be six years old, appears to be skittish, and will not suffer his mouth to be examined; appraised to $35.

R. N. DICKENSON, Cl'k.

BAY MARE.—Taken up by Dudley Trimble, on the 7th of December, 1847, Edgar county, a bay mare, supposed to be six or seven years old, is about fifteen hands high, dark mane, tail and legs, a few white hairs on the left side of the belly, a small scar in her face, a white spot on the hind part of her left hind foot—just above the hoof, some white hairs near the hoof and over the body; appraised to $35.

R. N. DICKENSON, Cl'k.

2 FILLIES.—Taken up by Jacob Paulin, in Mill creek Precinct, Fulton county, two bay fillies, two years old last spring, star in the forehead; appraised to $18, December 21, 1847.

F. J. PORTER, Cl'k.

ESTRAY MARE.—Taken up by Caleb Sapp, in Montgomery county, ten miles west from Hillsboro, one estray mare three years old last spring, right fore foot and both hind feet white, hind feet white half way up to the hock, star in the forehead, snip on the nose, supposed to be fourteen hands high; appraised to $15, December 30th, 1847.

D. SAMMONS, Cl'k.

BLACK FILLEY & SORREL HORSE COLT.—Taken up by Thomas Johnson, living four miles west of Mt. Sterling, Brown county, one black filley, three years old, some white in the face, three white feet; appraised to $25. Also, one sorrel horse colt, two years old, and thirteen and a half hands high, a small star in the forehead, right hind foot white; appraised to $20, Dec. 3d, 1847.

GEO. S. MYERS, Cl'k.

2 YEARLING COLTS.—Taken up by Edward Sellon, in township 12 north, 4 east, in Knox county, one black horse colt, mixed with gray, and appraised to $20. Also, a light sorrel filley, a few grey hairs in the forehead, and a white spot on the nose, the hind feet white above the fetlock: appraised at $20, December 29th, 1847.

Z. COOLEY, Cl'k.

BLACK HORSE.—Taken up by Margaret Davidson, one mile south-west of Greenfield, Greene county, one black horse, supposed to be three years old next spring, right hind foot white to the pastern joint, a little white around the left hind foot next to the hoof, fourteen hands high, heavy built; appraised to $25, December 11, 1847.

F. P. VEDDER, Cl'k.

BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by David Crist, four miles north of Whitehall, Greene county, one bay filley, one year old, hind foot white, and a stripe in the face; appraised at $17, Dec. 14, 1847.

F. P. VEDDER, Cl'k.

BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Eliza Neal, living in Marshall, Clark county, one bay filley, black mane and tail, star in the forehead, a small snip on the nose, both hind feet white, about fourteen hands high, supposed to be two years old last spring; and appraised to $25, Dec. 29, 1847.

DARIUS PHILLIPS, Cl'k.

BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by William Buttler, four miles south-east of Monmouth, Warren county, a bay filley, three years old last spring; appraised at $35, December 12, 1847.

D. McNIEL, Cl'k.

SORREL MARE & COLT.—Taked up by Eli Spencer, in township 6 north, 3 west, McDonough county, one sorrel mare, a star in the forehead, five years old next spring; appraised to $35. Also, a bay colt, supposed to be five years old; and appraised at $12, 30th December, 1847.

I. GRANTHAM, Cl'k.

ONE BAY MARE & SORREL COLT.—Taken up by Willis Triplett, living in township 26, range 3 west, a light bay mare, supposed to be three years old next spring, white feet, star in the forehead; appraised to $27 50. Also, a light sorrel mare colt, supposed to be two years old next spring, one hind foot white, a star in the forehead; appraised to $22 50, January 3d, 1848.

WM. CROMWELL, Cl'k.

LIGHT SORREL HORSE COLT.—Taken up by E. M. Hill, in Farmington Precinct, Fulton county, a light sorrel horse colt, one year old last spring, small of his age, a star in the forehead, a slit in the left ear, three white feet; November 30.

F. J. PORTER, Cl'k.

DARK BROWN MARE.—Taken up by Thomas D. Hill, in Farmington Precinct, Fulton county, a dark brown mare, about two years old last spring, between fourteen and fifteen hands high; appraised to $28, Nov. 1, 1847.

F. J. PORTER, Cl'k.

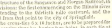
ONE BRIGHT BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Thomas Sidwell, in Vermont Precinct, Fulton county, one bright bay filley, supposed to one year old last spring, about ten and a half hands high; appraised to $15, Dec. 11, 1847.

F. J. PORTER, Cl'k.

ROAN MARE.—Taken up by Peter Gill, in township 7, range 1, in the Elk Prairie, Jackson county, one roan mare, supposed to be ten years old, fourteen hands high; appraised to $30, on the 17th of December, 1847.

B. KEITH, Cl'k.

TO CONTRACTORS.



PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, in the city of Springfield, until the 10th day of March, 1848, for the laying of the superstructure of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, in two divisions: the first commencing on the Illinois river and extending to the thirtieth mile eastward, and the second from that point to the city of Springfield.

1. The cross-ties 6 x 10 inches, are to be prepared for the superstructure by boring two holes in each tie at the guaged distance asunder for the intermediate ties, and three holes for the joint ties, each 1¼ inches in diameter.

2. The string-pieces, 5 x 6 inches, are to be prepared for the work by boring a hole within 3 inches of each end, 1¼ inches in diameter, and at intervals of 30 inches.

3. The road-way is to be prepared by the careful removal of the iron rails, spikes, plates, &c., and also, all of the wood work of the old track, except the sub-sills, upon which the new track is to be laid down.

4. The cross-ties, prepared as above, are to be laid 30 inches from centre to centre, at right angles to the road-way and parallel to each other, and firmly bedded on the sub-sill and earth; on these ties the string-piece will be laid and secured by a wooden pin 1¼ inches in diameter, to fit the holes previously bored. At the joining of the string-pieces a wooden splicing piece will be spiked on the the outside of the string, and also on the outside of the string piece opposite; the strings to be laid so as to break joints.

5. The iron is to be laid on the centre of the string-piece, and the inside edge of the string-piece beveled down with an adze or hatchet for the flange of the wheel. The junction plates are to be let into the string-pieces so as to be flush with the surface and to allow a perfect bearing of the iron on the whole length of the string-pieces.

6. The iron having been carefully taken up as before provided, shall be straightened and laid down on the string-piece and secured thereto by spikes as often as may be required.

7. The iron, spikes, plates, cross-ties, splicing-pieces, wooden pins, and materials of every description, to be furnished by the company at the Illinois river for the first division, and at the city of Springfield for the second division.

8. The cross-ties are 5 x 10 inches and nine feet long, and the string-pieces 5 x 6 and not less than 12½ feet long, and, in the transportation, the old track, as it is, will be placed at the disposal of the contractor.

9. The widening of the excavations and embankments, and the repairs of the culverts and bridges, and the construction of cattle guards, amounting by estimates on the first division to $4,000, and on the second division to $5,000, or thereabouts, will be included in the contract for the superstructure, by special agreement as to each piece of work, if the parties can agree.

10. The track is to be filled from the side ditches, and well rammed between the ties and around the ends.

The work to be commenced on the execution of the contracts, and completed on or before the 1st of September, 1848.

Address, JAMES I. SHIPMAN, Chief Engineer.

Jan. 4, 1848.

BIRCHALL AND OWEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,

ARE now receiving and keep constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of druggs, medicines, paints, oils, dye-stuffs, perfumeries, patent medicines, glass-ware, Surgical and Dental instruments, &c., ever offered for sale in Springfield. Physicians, druggists, fullers, dyers, painters, country merchants, and the whole community will find it decidedly to their interest to purchase of them. They cannot nor will not be undersold, and every article sold is warranted. Their stock consis in part of

Acids, nitric,	Alex. Senna,
" muriatic,	Cinnamon,
" sulphuric,	Allspice,
Ammonia,	Cloves,
Rochelle salts,	Nutmegs,
Cream of tartar,	Opium, best article,
Sulphur,	Camphur,
Brimstone,	Magnesia,
Carb. of soda,	Epsom salts,
Verdegris,	Glauber salts,
Blue vitriol,	Copperas,
Logwood,	Gum myrrh,
Madder,	Peruvian barks,
Lampblack,	Rheubarb,
Indigo,	Jalap,
Glue,	Sugar of lead,

And sundry other articles, too numerous and tedious to mention. Call and examine. We again repeat it, that Birchall & Owen offer the greatest inducements and the most favorable terms of any house in the county. [Dec. 3, '47.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of James Witheys & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business, in future, will be conducted by the said Wm. Witheys, at the old stand. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle up their accounts immediately with the undersigned, as the business must be closed.

Jan. 7, 1847. WILLIAM WITHEYS.

DR. F. KUCHLER, formerly at Dr. Gray's house, and Dr. D. Cyrias, lately from Baltimore, German Homeopathic Physicians, announce to the inhabitants of Springfield and surrounding country, that they have formed a copartnership, and offer their services in all kinds of acute and chronic diseases.

Office at the residence at the house recently occupied by Colonel Taylor. [Jan 7, 1848.

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly manufacturing every variety of furniture usually called for: Sofas, Fine Chairs, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Secretaries, Book Cases, Bedsteads, Tables, Work Stands, &c. They have procured a stock of materials that enables them to execute work in the the best manner and in the most fashionable and tasteful style.

☞Coffins furnished to order, and lots for sale in the new burying ground.

Jan. 7, 1848. HOUGH & DAVIS.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Clarkson F. Brooks, Administrator of the Estate of Davin Brooks, Dec'd.

vs.

Samuel Dement, Phebe Dement, Hannah Brooks, John Brooks and Cornelia Brooks.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above parties and all others concerned that I will make application at the next term of the Logan Circuit Court, commencing on the 25th day of April, for an order of said Court, to sell the real estate of said Davin Brooks, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts of said estate, the personal property having proved insufficient.

CLARKSON F. BROOKS,
Adm'r. of Davin Brooks, Dec'd.

Jan. 14, 1848.—4w

JEWELRY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

AN assortment of Ear-rings, Finger-rings, Breast-pins, Hunting Lockets, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Diamond Pointed Pens, Shirt Studs, Steel Beads, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Purses, Pocket-books, Pocket Combs, Violin Strings, Pocket Pistols, Congress Knives, Rogers' Thimbles, Brass Clocks, Combs, &c., for sale at the old stand formerly occupied by Thos. Alsop, south side of the square, at the sign of the Watch and Spectacles.

N. B. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired, and old gold and silver taken in exchange. [Jan 7.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED at the shortest notice and warranted, at the old stand formerly occupied by T. Alsop, at the sign of the WATCH AND SPECTACLES, south side of the square. [Jan. 7

DENTISTRY.

B. D. LOYD, Dentist—office at the room formerly J. W. Keys' office, (near the Journal Office,) where he may always be found, except when absent on professional duties.

All operations on the teeth done on the most approved plan of the practice; and all irregularities of the teeth of children remedied, &c. To those afflicted with the tooth ache, he would say, that he has an immediate and permanent cure, without extracting—no cure, no pay.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Springfield, Dec. 3, 1847.—ly.

SAW MILL.—Messrs. Wood & Hill having purchased the steam saw mill, situated on the north side of the city, formerly owned by A. O. Herndon, and having made many repairs thereon, are now prepared to saw any quantity of lumber on the most reasonable terms.

Every body, roll on your logs, a fair price will be given for them. [Dec. 3, '47.—4w

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

E. B. PEASE & BRO. offer for sale, at very low prices, a large assortment of—

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS;
Locks, Hinges, and Screws;
Table and Pocket Cutlery;
Carriage Springs and Axles;
Boot and Shoe Lasts;
Carpenters' Tools;
Saddlery Castings.

They have been appointed Agents for the sale of MACHINE CARDS AND WOVE WIRE, For which they will receive orders to be delivered here, at St. Louis prices, adding cost of transportation.

Springfield, June 4

J. G. BAGLEY'S premium gold diamond pointed pens; best quality, for sale at

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO'S.

STEEL Bags and purse clasps, steel beads, rings and tassels, for sale by

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

NEW STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING.

LITTLE & HENKLE, at the Clothing Emporium, are now receiving a large and fine stock of Clothing designed for fall and winter. Great bargains are

TO BE GIVEN

by them in the sale of Overcoats, Dress Coats, Sack Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Stocks, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c.

☞They have also Cloths and Cassimers of the finest quality, which will be made up in the latest fashion, in the most durable manner, and sold at the lowest prices—the next thing to giving them

AWAY.

☞Cutting and making done to order.
South side public square, No. 5.

PREPARED COCOA—a fine article, just received and for sale by [dec. 24.] LAVELY & STOUT.

N. O., Havanna, Crushed and Loaf Sugar—just received and for sale cheap by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

TOBACCO of all kinds and prices, just received and for sale by [dec. 4.] LAVELY & STOUT.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE Illinois Constitutional Convention.

WE have a few copies left of the *Try-Weekly Register*, containing a full journal of the proceedings and a synoptical report of the debates of the late Constitutional Convention. They are bound in good style, and will be found an invaluable volume of reference by lawyers and politicians. Price, $3 a copy.

LANPHIER & WALKER.

Nov. 26, 1847—tf.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received until the third Saturday in January, 1848, for the following work and materials, for the erection of the Hospital for the Insane, to wit:

For laying the brick for the whole building.
For 1,000,000 of Brick,
For 5,000 bushels of Lime,
For 725 feet of Water Table,
For 235 pair of Stone Caps and Sills,
For 2 tier of Oak Joist,
For framing and bridging Joist,
For preparing and setting Lintels for Doors and Windows.

The plan and specifications of the work may be seen by calling upon M. C. Goltra, superintendant.

Also, proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for 200 Door and Window Frames.

The committee reserve the right of rejecting bids that they may deem too high, or from persons not deemed responsible.

Proposals to be left with either of the undersigned.

W. W. HAPPY, A. B. GILLETT, JOHN HENRY, } Building Committee.

dec. 10.—4w

Cheap Reading.

A Variety of entertaining works, just received, and for sale at Eastern prices, at the Book Store west of the Square.

nov. 19, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

School Books.

ALL kinds of school books used in our schools, for sale cheap, by

nov. 19, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

D. & I. P. SPEAR,

ARE now receiving, direct from the eastern cities, a large and elegant assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, including almost *every article* usualy found in a western store, and many articles of entirely new style, and superior quality, which they propose selling on the most accommodating terms. We invite purchasers to call and *examine* our stock, which is most complete, and no trouble to show goods.

Springfield, Nov. 5. D. & I. P. SPEAR.

BROWN and bleached Muslins and Irish linen, a large stock, at reduced prices.

nov. 6, '47.* B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE & TEA.—New Orleans white yellow, Havana, and a prime article of crushed sugar, coffee, &c.; just received and for sale by

dec. 10. WATSON & SON.

Studs! Studs!! Studs!!!

A LARGE assortment of shirt studs, plain, figured and enameled, blue, black and white, with paste, garnet, ruby, turquoise, "and all them sort" of sets, cheap for cash, at

CHATTERTON & BRO'S.,

Dec. 17, '47. West side of the Square.

FINISHING NAILS—of all sizes, just received and for sale by [dec. 24.] LAVELY & STOUT.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.—For the purpose of fortifying the understandings, and repairing the soles of our constituency, we have commenced the above business. Eastern made work as well as eastern boots and shoes, kept at Every-body's store. Cobling, &c., done at the factory, T. Lewis' old stand.

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

WANTED.—Any quantity of Wheat and produce in exchange for goods at Every-body's store.

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

CHEMICAL OIL and Spirit Gass, for sale by

dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

PAY UP PAY UP!

DR. FRAZER, informs the public that he is about to remove from Springfield within a few weeks, and that his demands are in the hands of Mr. Owen, who may be found at the Drug Store of Birchell & Goudy, where all indebted are desired to call and settle immediately, to save cost. [nov. 19—3w.

New Court House.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by the clerk, on or before the first Monday in January next, and examined by the county commissioners of De Witt county, Illinois, on said day, for the building of a brick court-house in the town of Clinton. Said house to be forty-four by thirty-two feet, finished in a good workman like manner. Five hundred dollars will be paid when the walls are erected, and five hundred dollars when the house is received. The ballance of the payments to be agreed upon by the parties at the time of receiving said bids.

By order of the county commissioners court.

dec. 24—3w. Attest, JOHN J. McGRAW, Cl'k.

Fresh Cove Oysters.

1000 CANS Baltimore OYSTERS, just received, and for sale by

dec. 17. J. DUNN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the first day of January next, there will be a special term of the county commissioners' court for Sangamon county, at which time proposals will be recceived for taking care of the paupers of the county—for one year. Payment to be made quarterly in county orders.

By order of the court,
N. W. MATHENY, Clerk
county commissioners' court, Sangamon county.

Dec. 17th, 1847.—4w

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS—Of the very best quality and no mistake, can be had at

CHATTERTON & BRO'S.,

Dec. 17, '47. west side of the square.

GOOD buggy for sale, CHEAP for cash, by

Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

New Watches, Jewelry and "all that sort o' thing."

C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO. have just received, at their old stand, west side of the square, in addition to their former stock, an extensive variety of "this, that and the other," consisting in part of gold lever watches, guard and fob chains, keys, breast-pins, ear and finger rings; gold and silver thimbles, silver combs; shell combs, spectacles, pencils, cutlery, gold pens, card cases, pistols, goggles, pocket compasses, dirk knives, coral and jet necklaces, bracelets, pocket books, cake baskets and candlesticks; britania tea setts, plated tea and table spoons—a superior article; bead purses and bags; steel beads; bag and purse clasps; tassels and rings; fancy and plain work boxes; gold lockets; hair and tooth brushes; violin strings; percussion caps; steel chains, &c., making the most extensive stock of jewelry and fancy goods ever offered in this market.

Dec. 17th, 1847.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—Such qualities, quantities and such prices as was never seen in Old Sangamon, are now exhibited at Every-body's Store. [dec. 24.] LEWIS & ADAMS.

TOBACCO.—Mrs. Miller's chewing and Tom Campbell's best scafarlatte smoking, for sale by

Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

SKATES—Just received and for sale by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

VERMICILLA—Just received and for sale by

dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

PRINTS AT NEW YORK PRICES.—The largest stock of prints in the city is at Every-body's Store. Call, ladies, where it is a pleasure to show goods, and examine qualities and test prices.

dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

Masonic Jewelry.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO. are prepared to furnish at short notice, complete sets of Blue Lodge Jewels on the most reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited from lodges in this state not supplied with jewels. Gold and silver marks constantly on hand. [Dec. 17, '47.

A CHOICE and beautiful assortment of annuals and other books, richly bound; for sale CHEAP by

dec. 10. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

CONFECTIONARIES.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors, would adopt the usual practice of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they have received their fall stock of almost every article usually kept in a CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT. Their stock of French, German and American TOYS is larger than any ever brought to Springfield, and as they are desirous of selling, the public may rely upon getting every article upon a reasonable *advance* of cost and charge.

W. W. WATSON, & SON.

dec. 10. *South Side Public Square.*

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

THE undersigned have recently established a Lumber Yard on the corner of Fifth and Monroe streets, a few steps south of the Post Office, in Springfield, where they expect to keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of all kinds of lumber. They have now a large lot of the best Alleghany pine, well seasoned, as well as all other kinds of lumber used in building, &c. They solicit the patronage of the public.

dec. 31, 1847—tf. BROWN & CAMPBELL.

CASHMERES, Silks and De Laines—astonishingly low. Others wonder how we do it!

dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

SASINETS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans—All of which we wo'nt be undersold in.

dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

IRON, Nails, Hardware, Castings, &c., at Every-body's Store. [dec. 24.] LEWIS & ADAMS.

LEMONS, Oranges, Currants, Raisins, &c., for sale by [dec. 24.] LEWIS & ADAMS.

BRIDLES, Saddles, Martingales, &c., on consignment for sale low.

dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

25 BOXES FRESH RAISINS, just received and for sale by [dec. 24.] LAVELY & STOUT.

Christmas and New Year's Books for Children.

EVERY variety of books to fit stockings of all sizes. A large assortment; for sale cheap by

dec. 10. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Springfield, on the 30th day of September, 1867.

If Persons calling for any of the following letters, will please say they were advertised, the payment of one cent will be added for advertising.

Adams Geo
Arthur Samuel
Allen Wm
Avery W F 2
Allen Mr
Bailey Jno
Bowles Jno
Bennett A
Brewer Asahel
Bates Robert
Bates Joseph
Barnes Josiah
Bates Mrs
Bates Lydia
Booth Albert
Bowles Jno
Bigelow Jno
Bush Wm C
Bradley Asa
Bush John
Bush Mrs Jane
Bigelow Wm
Byrd Nicos
Bliss Mrs
Bliss Norman
Bailey Calvert S
Bailey Mrs Sarah
Bassett Wm
Bailey Mrs Lucy
(Lady in her)
Bartlett Mrs Ann
Baird Peter
Baker Sophia
Bennett Mrs
Bailey Wm D
Brother in Law of
Warner
Bowles Jno
Bowles Jno H 2
Comer Miss Mary
Cooley Mrs Sarah
Cutler Mrs Stephen
Carlester Thomas
Cooley Mrs
Carleton Hugh
Cook Jno
Crosier A S
Card Samuel H
Cook Mrs Ann
Cook Mrs
Cutler Mrs Jno
Cutler Mary Jane
Cutler Mrs Jno
Dawes Mrs
Dawson Jno
Dickinson Mrs
Dwight Jno
Dwight Mrs
Dwight Mrs Jno
Dwight Mrs
Dwight Mrs Jno
Dwight Mrs
Dwight Mrs